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Der Spiegel: Abu Nidal to attack Jews this week

BERLIN (AP) — Authorities have solid information that Abu Nidal's terrorist group is planning attacks on Jewish and Israeli targets in Germany and other countries this week, news reports said yesterday.

The respected newsmagazine *Der Spiegel* quoted unnamed federal intelligence and police sources as saying five automobiles were loaded with explosives in Hamburg in the last few weeks for the attacks.

It said the explosives had arrived at the Dutch port of Rotterdam on June 15 on an unnamed vessel.

The Israeli Embassy in Bonn and synagogues and Jewish community centers across the country have been tightly guarded since early last week.

Security officials told *Der Spiegel* that Abu Nidal, a Palestinian believed living in Libya, made Germany the main target, because it was the first country to establish a diplomatic presence in the Palestinian autonomous zones of Jericho and Gaza.

Der Spiegel quoted unnamed officials in Germany's intelligence agency, the BND, as saying the terrorists are also planning attacks in France, Russia, and Jericho.

The magazine quotes federal police officials in Wiesbaden as saying the terrorists plan to strike on a Jewish holiday. The week-long Sukkot ends Tuesday and Simchat Torah is celebrated on Tuesday in Israel and Wednesday in the Diaspora.

Also yesterday, the newsmagazine *Focus* reported that federal police had word of a planned attempt to blow up an El Al jet that landed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport last Sunday. It said heightened security thwarted the attempt.

Seven Arab men described by police as suspects in the planned attacks were arrested in Berlin on September 13, but released the following day for lack of evidence.



People trapped in the Bank Leumi building in Tel Aviv on Friday wait for rescue crews to arrive. (Haa Oseandryer/Israel Sun)

One killed, 10 hurt in Tel Aviv bank fire

NEGLIGENCE and faulty safety measures are thought to be to blame for Friday's fire at Bank Leumi's main Tel Aviv branch in which one woman died and 10 others were injured.

Secretary Irma Tsarfati of Givatayim, 61, perished in the fire when a ceiling collapsed, trapping her between the debris on the second floor of the three-story building.

Her body was only discovered after five hours, when fire and rescue teams had extinguished the blaze and were hunting the building for anyone who may have been trapped inside.

Tsarfat, a widow, leaves behind four children. Allegations by eyewitnesses that the firefighters arrived late were refuted by Fire and Rescue Service Commissioner Shlomo Cohen.

"The main team was alerted from Tel Aviv immediately, but

fire engines reaching the blaze had to pass through traffic jams in the center of Tel Aviv," he said.

Cohen said an investigation, headed by retired brigadier-general Zvi Oren, will examine if fire and rescue teams acted correctly, if the bank's safety and prevention measures were faulty and if the fire was caused by negligence.

A building contractor and his employee, who had been laying a wall-to-wall carpet on the top story, were questioned for several hours by police, who believe they may have been negligent by using a burner near flammable equipment and a gas canister.

The blaze erupted on the third story and quickly spread to the lower stories. Sprinklers and a smoke alarm inside the building also did not work, a source said.

Cohen said that although the building is only about 10 years old,

RAINE MARCUS

safety measures were lacking. Claims by a municipal source that fire ladders high enough to reach the top story were brought from Givatayim, since there is no such equipment in Tel Aviv, were denied by the Fire Service spokesman.

"We have a 47-meter-high ladder in Tel Aviv, and additional ladders which also spray water were brought from Givatayim," said the spokesman.

But other sources said equipment used was old fashioned and ineffective.

The blaze erupted at around 10 a.m. Friday at the International and Foreign currency branch of Bank Leumi at Tel Aviv's Nahalat Binayim/Yehuda Halevi intersection.

On a weekday some 700 employees usually work at the bank, but on Friday only about 80 were

present. People rushed to the windows screaming as flames lapped the building.

Police sealed off the surrounding area to traffic for some six hours as firefighters struggled to extinguish the blaze, using high power sprays and ladders to rescue the injured, which included one pregnant woman.

Even after the blaze had been extinguished, thick black smoke engulfed the area for several hours. Magen David Adom personnel evacuated 10 people suffering from smoke inhalation and burns to Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital.

Emergency ward head Dr. Pini Halperin said three people were suffering from "severe injuries" and were hospitalized in the intensive care ward.

"They have been attached to respiration machines and are likely to remain here for at least another 10 days," he said.

Eyewitness accounts, Page 2

Rabin, Arafat to discuss elections, terror attacks

JON IMMANUEL and DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat are to meet this morning near the Erez checkpoint. It will be their second meeting in Gaza since the implementation of autonomy in May.

For the Palestinians the main item on the agenda will be elections, while Israel will highlight Arafat's handling of terrorist attacks, officials in Rabin's office said.

The hastily arranged meeting, first mentioned by Palestinians three days ago, was mutually requested, according to Israeli and Palestinian sources.

"We will talk about the future of the peace process in general, but the main issue is elections, on which we expect to reach a compromise date between November 1 [which the PA set last week] and the end of the year," PA Housing Minister Dr. Zakaria Agha said.

An official in the Prime Minister's Office said, "We are not going to raise elections, but we are going to talk about how Arafat is handling terrorism and the economic situation."

Given these stances, a disagreement is likely over Israel's redeployment of troops, since according to the Oslo accords, a withdrawal of troops from all Palestinian population centers is to precede elections.

Defense Ministry sources last week said Rabin favors suspending Palestinian elections until he is comfortable with the security situation.

Rabin is concerned that little has been done to capture killers of Israeli soldiers and civilians either attacked by Islamic fundamental-

ists in Gaza or who fled there after attacking Israelis inside the Green Line.

Although opinions differ on how concerned Arafat is about elections, he has been playing up his interest in them, knowing it is popular among Palestinians and that the delay puts Israel on the defensive.

In response to the economic situation, the Palestinian Authority at its weekly meeting yesterday discussed the establishment of an orderly framework for the collection of income tax and value-added tax in Gaza, Jericho, and the remainder of the territories.

Taxation is one of the departments to be formally under Palestinian control as part of "early empowerment."

"We have actually started collecting taxes, but until now it has not been a satisfactory system, and we discussed ways to make it more efficient," Agha said.

Israel and the US are trying, together with the PA, to convince donor countries to divert part of the \$2.4 billion earmarked for projects into financing running costs of the PA administration.

The World Bank has said donors should supplement, but not replace, Palestinian funding of their own administration.

The previous meeting between Rabin and Arafat was also marked by Rabin's security concerns. In addition, it was marred by remarks calling for Israel's elimination attributed to PLO political department chief Farouk Kaddumi, which have been denied.

Last week, the PA banned anyone except security officials in uniform from carrying weapons, according to PA Social Welfare Minister Intissar Wazir.

Woman's murderer believed fled to Gaza

RAINE MARCUS

THE murderer of Natasha Ivanov, found strangled in her Ashdod apartment on Friday afternoon, has apparently escaped to Gaza, police announced yesterday.

Ivanov, 30, who police believe was murdered by an Arab terrorist on Wednesday, immigrated here two years ago from Russia and worked as a prostitute, receiving clients at home.

Her body had been lying in her apartment for two days before police received an anonymous phone call on Friday from a man with an Arab accent claiming responsibility for the murder.

"The man, who said he belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said he had murdered Ivanov on Wednesday and told us which apartment block her body was in," said Lachish police chief Dep.-Cmdr. Nir Tsafir.

The PFLP, however, denied they authorized the murder, or that the killer belongs to the organization.

Police found the apartment locked and were forced to break down the door. They discovered Ivanov's body on the bedroom floor.

Police say they know the killer's identity and are examining the possibility he was a client of the victim. He apparently stole her ID card and other documents.

If the Palestinian Police manage to track down Ivanov's killer, police here will probably ask for his extradition. So far the Palestinian Authority has not turned over alleged murderers to Israeli security forces.

The terrorists who murdered elevator technicians Gil Revah and Shlomo Kapah on a Ramle building site a month ago are still believed to be at large in Gaza.

Shas issues ultimatum on joining coalition

SARAH HONIG

SHAS on Friday threatened to join the opposition on the Golan issue if Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin does not remove Meretz's obstacles to its return to the coalition this week.

The ultimatum comes on the heels of a rebellion on the Golan issue by seven Labor MKs, led by Avigdor Kahalani.

The maverick MKs are pressing ahead with legislation to mandate a referendum and special majorities in the Knesset for a Golan withdrawal.

As a result, Rabin's minority government is now more dependent on Shas for a minimal Knesset majority on the Golan issue.

Shas has for months been refusing to return to the coalition unless its demand is accepted for legislation that would circumvent

High Court of Justice rulings on religious affairs.

Rabin had acceded to this demand but Meretz has not.

Shas leader Aryeh Deri told Labor Knesset faction chief Eli Dayan Friday that his party "will get off the political fence and actively join the opposition if in the coming week Rabin does not drive Meretz into line."

He warned that the Shas "electorate is militant and does not like territorial concessions. Agreeing to them is difficult for us, but we are ready to make sacrifices for the maintenance of the Jewish character of this society," Deri said.

"But if we cannot insure the Jewishness of the country, what point is there for us to vex our

voters and make these sacrifices?"

Deri said he would personally recommend to Shas mentor Rabbi Ovadia Yosef that he voice support for the Kahalani legislative initiatives, and said he would vote with the opposition if Rabin failed to bring Meretz into line before the Knesset begins its winter session next week.

However, Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni of Meretz has already risen to Deri's challenge and pronounced his ultimatum "a transparent act of political extortion to further religious coercion."

Meanwhile, Labor Party Secretary-General Nissim Zivli said he "can understand Shas being fed up with Meretz's tactics. Shas is right

to demand a speedy end to this political agony."

Rabin is due to meet with Meretz representatives tomorrow, when he is expected to demand that Meretz "make sacrifices for the cause of peace so dear to it."

At the same time, Labor sources intimated that Deri's coalition warning is aimed at somehow ending his trial on charges of corruption.

Deri called such insinuations "malicious character assassination which call to doubt the value of dealing with Labor."

Rabin is also due to meet with members of the Labor Knesset faction after Simhat Torah to sum up a series of deliberations on the Golan and decide on whether to impose party discipline on all La-

(Continued on Page 2)

Former MK Watad killed in car crash

FORMER Mapam MK Mohammed Watad was one of two persons who died in traffic accidents yesterday. Six persons were injured — two of them severely — in three accidents over the weekend.

Watad, 57, was killed yesterday afternoon when the car he was driving collided head-on with a truck at the entrance to Jatt, the village where he lived. He died instantly from the impact, the force of which caused both his car and the truck to overturn. The truck driver suffered light injuries.

On Friday, a Hebron man, 21, was killed when the car he was riding in side-swiped an IDF tank

truck and then collided with the Border Police jeep that was escorting it. The driver of the car was seriously injured, two border policemen in the jeep were moderately injured, and a third policeman was lightly hurt.

Also on Friday, Ronit Sofer, 15, of Jerusalem, was critically injured when she was struck by a van as she crossed the road near Meholah. Sofer, who was returning from an outing with the religious scouts, was hit while the group's bus was making a rest stop at a roadside kiosk. She was still in a coma last night at Haifa's Rambam Hospital. (Itim)

By Courtesy of
Ha'aretz

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Christopher: Israel and Syria serious about peace

SECRETARY of State Warren Christopher said in Washington on Friday he would make one and possibly two trips to the Middle East in October, because Syria and Israel are serious about concluding a peace accord.

The two sides are deadlocked on how much territory Israel would relinquish on the Golan Heights and what kind of peace Syria would provide in return. But Christopher registered optimism in an exchange with reporters.

"I think a trip is well justified at the present time," he said.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara is to visit Christopher in Wash-

ington on October 5-6. Last week Dennis Ross, the Clinton administration's senior policy adviser on the Middle East, held talks in Syria and Israel.

Christopher said Ross's reports made him feel the journey would be worthwhile.

He said he would go to Damascus and Jerusalem, as well as Egypt and possibly Jordan, the second week in October - he said the exact date had not been set - and might return at the end of the month as part of another trip that will take him to Casablanca for an economic summit meeting of Middle East and North African coun-

tries. Christopher has been in the region four times since May.

Next week Shara, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and Christopher will all be in New York attending the UN General Assembly. Diplomatic sources say there is no sign of a Shara-Peres meeting.

Syria broke off talks with Israel last February, but has been swapping ideas on a peace treaty with Israel through Christopher and other US intermediaries.

In Jerusalem on Friday, Likud MK Ariel Sharon accused the government of entering into what he said was a

News agencies

"secret agreement" with Syria. But Peres denied any secret deal had been struck, saying peace talks between the neighboring states had so far not made progress.

Sharon told Israel Television: "There is already an agreement between the Israeli government and Syria, a secret agreement, still unwritten, still unsigned."

Sharon said only "extensive, vigorous public activity" in Israel could reverse the deal for a full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights in exchange for peace with Damascus. Peres, dismissing allegations of se-

cret contacts, told the television that three-year-old talks between the two countries remain stuck.

"We haven't yet reached the stage of decision," he said.

Stressing that Israel is ready for "territorial compromise," Peres added: "The Syrians want us to begin the negotiations with an announcement of a general withdrawal [from the Golan]... We refuse to open the negotiations on this basis."

Meanwhile, the Treasury on Friday denied reports it is preparing plans for compensation payments to Golan residents who would be required to relocate under a peace agreement with

Syria. Treasury spokesman Elisheva Braun said the ministry is not involved in drafting contingency plans.

On the Golan Heights, visitors and well-wishers continued to stream to Gama, where hunger strikers protesting against a Golan withdrawal have been fasting for two weeks. Gama activists estimate the number of visitors since the beginning of the strike at some 150,000, with some 20,000 over the weekend.

Delegates from the Chief Rabbinate visited the strikers on Friday in an unsuccessful effort to persuade them to call off their fast in honor of the Succot holiday.

Koren set free, four still held in probe of underground

BILL HUTMAN and Kim

RABBI Meir Koren of Kiryat Arba last night was released from custody, leaving four persons still being held on suspicion of involvement in a new Jewish terrorist underground.

Koren was arrested last Saturday night by police and General Security Service agents for his alleged involvement in the slaying of an Arab taxi driver in Jerusalem.

Attorney Shlomo Rabelski said the police and GSS released Koren "after they realized they had arrested the wrong person."

A weapon that Koren had signed out of the Kiryat Arba armory was apparently used in the July slaying of the taxi driver. Police suspected that Koren had turned the weapon over to the killer.

With Koren's release, only Eitan and Yehoyada Kahalani, Rabbi Ido Elia, and Lt. Oren Edri remain in custody.

Rabelski was forbidden to meet with his client for the entire week he was held at the Serious Crimes Division lock-up in Petah Tikva, on the grounds such a meeting would hurt the investigation.

Koren was allowed to meet only once with his wife, Rabelski charged that this was done to pressure his client, and he threatened to go to the High Court on the matter.

"On Thursday, they told me that I should wait with my petition, making it clear to me that he would be released soon," Rabelski said last night.

Meanwhile, Edri's trial on charges of stealing IDF arms for a new Jewish terrorist underground is scheduled to open this morning in Central District Military Court.

Edri is also charged with illegally training civilians, divulging military information to civilians, and conduct unbecoming an officer.

On the political front, several Likud MKs, including Yehoshua Matza and Limor Livnat, have called on the faction to urgently clarify their relationship with extreme right-wing elements.

However, MK Dan Meridor said there was no reason for such a discussion, since the Likud position of forceful opposition to any violation of the law is known.

Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu meanwhile dismissed complaints from Likud MKs that GSS interrogations had mistreated suspects to extract confessions.

Netanyahu said that after being briefed by a Likud legislator who heard the GSS account of events, he was satisfied that no mistreatment had occurred.

"From our point of view, this matter is closed," Netanyahu said on Israel Radio.

Netanyahu also said legislators who rushed to the aid of the extremists were expressing their own views, not those of the faction.

"I've condemned terror over the years, and in my view it doesn't make a difference whether the terror is perpetrated by Jews or Arabs," he said.

Reservists form lobby to cut duty

Jerusalem Post Staff

HUNDREDS of reserve soldiers serving in combat units have signed a petition for the establishment of a lobby whose aim is to reduce their reserve duty.

They claim there is inequality in the division of the burden of reserve service. Some 50 percent of released soldiers never perform reserve duty and 30% do some 80% of the reserve days, they said.

Capt. (res.) Ofer Har-Gil, who heads the group, said the soldiers decided to set up the lobby because of their concern for the army.

"We feel there is a great deterioration in the level of motivation of reserve soldiers to serve in the IDF. I am very concerned over the influence this will have in the event of war," he said.

The army, the group declared, places "unreasonable demands on combat soldiers and obligates only a certain sector of the public to carry out reserve duty."

They said they intended to enlist employers and MKs in their struggle.

PA, not Jordan, to pay Wakf workers

JON IMMANUEL

THE Palestinian Authority yesterday confirmed that it would transfer workers in the Islamic Wakf, currently under Jordanian authority, to the new Palestinian-run Wakf.

PA Housing Minister Zakaria Agha said this means "all Wakf members will now be paid by the national authority."

He said he did not think this would cause friction with Jordan "because

Jordan recognizes the national authority." The Wakf has employees throughout territories which under "early empowerment" could come under Palestinian authority.

Last week a Palestinian Wakf, with the status of a PA ministry, was established under a former Jordanian Wakf director, Hassan Tabboub.

Hamas man 'knows' Ilan Sa'adon's grave

JON IMMANUEL

A HAMAS activist imprisoned for attacks on Israelis said he could help to locate the grave of Ilan Sa'adon, the soldier murdered by Hamas terrorists five years ago.

Abd-Rabbu Abu Khousa made the offer Friday, saying that he was prepared to go to the home of Sa'adon's parents and express his condolences at their son's death.

Sa'adon hitched a ride near Ashkelon in a car with Israeli license plates driven by two men wearing kippot. He was never seen again.

In another development, three Palestinian policemen from Jericho were caught by police yesterday as they crossed the border in the Jordan Valley area. The three had no permit to be in Israel and were held for questioning.

Two Arab shepherds were also caught on Friday morning as they tried to enter the settlement of Rimonim. A resident spotted the two and alerted settlement security.

One of the intruders then lifted a metal object and the security man shot at him, wounding him lightly. Police suspect they had come to search for archeological objects at a nearby site.

Reports from Jordan said the kingdom would stop paying the salaries of some 2,000 Wakf officials if they came under Palestinian authority, and then were later denied. King Hussein warned that "the Islamic Wakf is too important to be abused."

It was not clear how the Palestinian Authority would raise funds for the Wakf employees who have been agitating for higher wages.

First Gaza newspaper, 'Filistin,' hits newsstands

THE first Palestinian newspaper to be published in the self-ruled Gaza Strip hit newsstands in the territories on Friday.

The tabloid weekly *Filistin* is published by Reuters Gaza correspondent Taher Shritih, who said he hoped this was the start of "a truly free press."

"I am really happy to be the first Palestinian journalist to publish a newspaper under our national authority," he said.

In August, Shritih, 34, became the first Palestinian journalist to obtain a newspaper license since the start of autonomy in Gaza and Jericho last May.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has since issued licenses to two other Palestinians in the strip, both former leaders of Moslem fundamentalist groups opposed to the PLO peace deal with Israel.

Shritih said he had printed more than 6,000 copies of the 16-

page newspaper for distribution in the territories.

The Arabic-language *Filistin* focuses on domestic Palestinian affairs devoting nine pages to local news and features, two pages to opinions as well as sports, literature and family affairs.

Its lead story under a red headline dealt with a Gaza police probe into the death of a policeman during a dispute with armed Hamas gunmen. (Reuters)

Departure delayed of contingent to Haiti

RAINE MARCUS

THE DEPARTURE of the police delegation to Haiti has been delayed pending a Knesset decision on Wednesday.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has postponed the departure, scheduled to take place today, until the government re-examines the situation in Haiti.

The 30-strong delegation, made up of officers from the rank of inspector up, was briefed on Thursday by head of the peacekeeping force, retired commander Gabi Amir and Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz.

This would be the first time the government has sent a peacekeeping force overseas.

It is to join units from 19 different countries and receive orders from the US Army. The delegation was due to land first in Puerto Rico for briefing before arriving in Haiti on October 1.

Hefetz stressed that the officers will not be in danger there since their duty will be to supervise, not to get involved in clashes between locals and security forces.

All officers who volunteered for the mission must speak English or French and are expected to remain there for two or three months before being replaced by another 30 officers.

A senior police source said he believed the mission would still go ahead.

One superintendent, a member of the delegation, said he was disappointed.

"I was looking forward to leaving," he said. "But I suppose if the government has delayed the trip, there must be good reasons. The situation there is sensitive and we have enough problems of our own with which to contend."

Iraqi diplomats snub Arab MK

AMMAN (AP) - Iraqi diplomats

yesterday snubbed an Arab-Israeli lawmaker who wants to visit Baghdad when they failed to show up for a scheduled meeting to discuss the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Democratic Arab Party MK Taleb al-Sanaa told The Associated Press that Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Nouri Elwayes and other high-ranking diplomats "didn't show up at a luncheon banquet as they promised."

"I was informed that the Iraqis were not ready for such an encounter, because they regard establishing links with any Israeli as a very sensitive issue," Sanaa said.

Iraqi Embassy spokesman Adel Ibrahim denied that Iraqi diplomats "promised anything to Mr. Sanaa or had any contacts with him."

Recent press reports have said

Israel and Iraq have begun secret talks "in Baghdad" and "in Baghdad" into the US-backed Middle East peace process.

The *Sunday Times* of London recently quoted unidentified sources in Britain's MI6 intelligence agency as saying that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz met secretly with an Israeli delegation in Morocco.

Iraq and Israel have denied the report.

Sanaa was seeking to meet Elwayes to get Iraqi permission to visit Baghdad.

He said despite the snub, he believes that a 20-man Arab-Israeli delegation "will be able to visit Baghdad within a month."

"There are positive signals from Baghdad that the government there will eventually allow us to visit," Sanaa said.

International lobby to fight any concessions on Jerusalem

BILL HUTMAN

AN international lobbying group to press the government not to make concessions on Jerusalem is being formed by several well-known supporters of Israel.

The group, which calls itself, "I am a Jerusalemite," hopes to attract one million members here and two million abroad.

Founders include international developer Eli Reichman, originally of Canada, and philanthropist Morris Wohl of Switzerland.

The group's aim, agreed upon at a meeting in Jerusalem last week, is to increase support for "an undivided, united Jerusalem as the eternal capital of Israel and to prevent a policy of gradualism that would affect the wholeness and sanctity of Jerusalem."

Only those who agree that Israel should make no concessions with regard to its control of Jerusalem will be accepted as members, said Rabbi

Charles Weinberg, who is spearheading the project.

Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert has reportedly expressed his support for the group.

Weinberg said the group's initial goal is to gain worldwide support in both Jewish and Christian communities for continued Israeli sovereignty in a united Jerusalem.

Later, the "I am a Jerusalemite" group hopes to support development projects in the city.

Weinberg said the decision to form the group was made as a result of political developments that show "the battle for Jerusalem" had begun.

The group's name is taken from late US President John Kennedy's statement of solidarity, "I am a Berliner," which he made during the blockade of the city.



Paramedics treat one of the injured from Friday's Bank Leumi blaze in Tel Aviv. (IsraelSun)

Frantic cries for help amid total chaos

RAINE MARCUS

"I SAW people choking and screaming from the third-story window - they were totally helpless," said eyewitness Shimon Danino from the scene of the fire on Friday.

"People were screaming for around 20 minutes before the firefighters arrived," he said. "They were shouting, 'We are burning alive.' It was terrifying."

Other eyewitnesses described how Bank Leumi employees ran out of the building, clutching their clothes and gasping for breath.

"When the firefighters eventually arrived, they didn't have ladders," said Yossi, a nearby storeowner. "It was a fiasco. I am surprised more people didn't perish."

A pregnant woman screamed from the third story that she was burning to death. She was shouting hysterically. "I'm going to jump. Save me."

The woman was eventually led

to safety on a ladder and was given first aid by paramedics, before being taken to the hospital, suffering from smoke inhalation and burns.

Bank employer Danny Prizner described from his hospital bed how he and other workers fought to escape the blaze, but could not get out of the door because of the smoke.

"We ran to the door but were unable to escape," he said. "So we ran to the windows, helpless, waiting to be rescued."

David Priger was probably the last person to see Irma Tsarfati, who perished in the fire, alive.

"I was standing near Irma, who I worked with," he said from his hospital bed. "We were near the window when the fire broke out. She shouted to me for help. It was chaos."

Priger tried to pull her from the

debris, but to no avail. "That was the last I saw of her," he said.

People were removed from the building coughing and covered in soot, while hundreds of passersby were kept at a safe distance by police, who cordoned off the busy intersection and surrounding streets.

Eyewitnesses slammed fire services for arriving late.

"And then when they did arrive, they didn't have a ladder," said one man. "When the next team arrived, the ladder was not high enough. We felt totally helpless. Everyone was hysterical but we couldn't do a thing to help."

Some workers managed to leave by the stairs in the building.

"When we received orders to leave the building, we grabbed our things and ran down the stairs," said Yael Sharabi. "I was shaking and terrified."

UN nuclear agency to restore cooperation with Israel

VIENNA (AP) - Political leaders of the UN nuclear monitoring organization decided Friday to restore full technical cooperation with Israel, despite objections by Iran and Arab states.

The decision infuriated the Iranian delegation, which demanded a roll-call vote on the issue at the close of the week-long annual conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

But Friday's decision to restore such aid is largely symbolic, because Israel most likely would not be eligible for any.

It is, however, an important psychological victory for Israel, especially in light of recent progress toward a Middle East peace

settlement.

IAEA member states voted to revoke nuclear technical assistance to Israel after Israeli jets destroyed Iraq's Osirak nuclear plant in Baghdad in 1981 shortly before it was to start operating.

Qatar, Lebanon, Syria, Libya, and Jordan joined Iran in objecting, but did not demand a roll-call vote.

Middle East Islamic states have used past annual conferences as a forum to denounce Israel and demand that it open its nuclear program to outside scrutiny.

Israel has said it favors declaring the Middle East a zone free of nuclear weapons, but only in the context of an overall peace settle-

ment with stringent mutual verification guarantees.

Israel had proposed a formal resolution on the aid issue, but it was scrapped at the last minute, apparently to avoid a long and divisive debate.

"It is therefore my understanding that the conference is now ready to restore technical assistance to Israel and looks forward to closer cooperation between the IAEA and Israel in agency activities, in accordance with the agency's statute and objectives," said Alec Jean Baer of Switzerland, the conference president.

He said the decision could be appealed, but it is not clear how or whether Iran might do so.

ULTIMATUM

It is, however, an important psychological victory for Israel, especially in light of recent progress toward a Middle East peace settlement. It is, however, an important psychological victory for Israel, especially in light of recent progress toward a Middle East peace settlement.

Israel Women's Network chairman Alice Shalvi called on Rabin not to accede under any circumstances to the "unfair pressures being applied by Shas."

Peace is invaluable, "but we will continue to live in this country after peace is reached," she said.

"The coalition agreement Shas is demanding will make this life unbearable, since it will not allow any reforms in marriage and divorce, women's rights over her body, human rights and religious pluralism."

In another development, Zivili has accused the Likud of trying to delegitimize a government referendum on full peace with Syria because it fears the results.

The Likud knows that the majority of people favors and supports a full peace with Syria that includes several security components, said Zivili.

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Haitians hope, others plot; US marines in the middle

PORT-AU-PRINCE (AP) — At the end of an extraordinary week, millions in this oppressed, poor land now dare to hope for peaceful change, others scheme to hang on to old ways, and US troops are right in the middle.

Eleven thousand American soldiers occupied Haiti this week to pave the way for the restoration of the elected president ousted three years ago. They quickly settled in Haiti's two main cities, dismantled the army's heavy weapons and curtailed police violence.

Yesterday morning, US officials announced plans to clear the Port-au-Prince harbor of derelict vessels to allow more ships with troops and supplies to enter.

US Defense Secretary William Perry was expected to accompany the chairman of the US joint chiefs of staff, Gen. John Shalikashvili, to Port-au-Prince, the capital, yesterday to review the mission.

Grateful citizens who have lived under a reign of military terror for the past three years have welcomed the Americans as heroes in the streets they patrol.

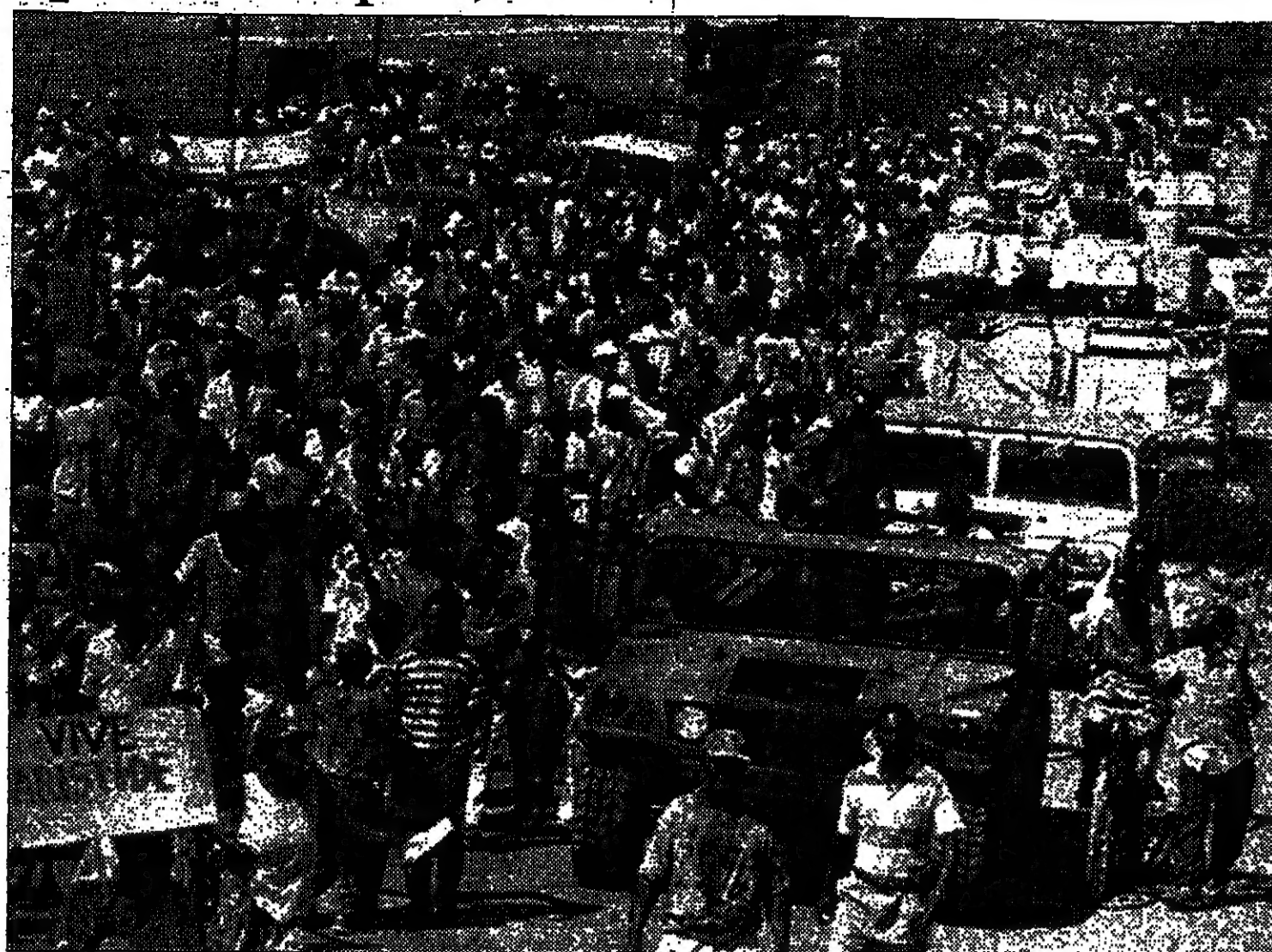
The top three army commanders who run the country are to yield power by Oct. 15 and military rule is to come to an end. Some in Haiti's armed forces chafe at their sudden loss of privilege. Civilians love it.

After night fell Friday, thousands in the capital slowly walked streets near the US troops at the airport and dock, waving tree branches in the air in a traditional sign of peace.

Until very recently, most Haitians were home by dark, fearful of police and paramilitary attacks that often broke up such gatherings.

In Cap-Haitien on the north coast, Haiti's second-largest city, spontaneous demonstrations in favor of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide erupted Friday. Hundreds of people danced through the streets, singing about how life will be better when "Titi" is back.

"No more paramilitaries, no more policemen beating us when



Supporters of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide cheer a US Army convoy in Port-au-Prince.

Aristide returns," they chanted.

Advance troops of the 10th Mountain Division arrived in Cap-Haitien yesterday morning to take over from Marines who secured the port earlier this week. The deployment, on C-130 planes landing every half-hour, was to continue all day.

"I'm glad to be here because it's the start of getting this all over

with," said Cpl. Melvin Noble from Lorain, Ohio. "This is going to take some getting used to."

Army chief Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras and police chief Lt. Col. Michel Francois, both involved in the coup against Aristide, met during the past two days with US officers to clarify the terms under which they will yield power.

The danger to US troops is far

from over. The Cedras regime armed thousands of paramilitaries with assault rifles, pistols and grenades shortly before it agreed yesterday to step aside and cut short the invasion.

The weapons might be used in terrorist attacks against American forces and pro-democracy Haitians, a source close to the Haitian military said Friday.

In the armed forces, Haitian soldiers in the lower ranks felt abandoned as they watched commanders unresistingly hand over installations considered vital to national security.

"What is Cedras doing to us?" one soldier was heard asking another on an army radio. "He gave them the airport, the port, the heavy weapons. What next?"

Bosnian Serbs block UN, close airport

SARAJEVO (Reuters) — Defiant Bosnian Serbs blocked most UN peacekeeping operations and forced Sarajevo airport to close yesterday in retaliation for UN sanctions imposed on them for rejecting a Big Power peace plan.

Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) commander General Ratko Mladic, angered by the sanctions and a NATO air strike which destroyed one of his tanks, said:

"The UN is becoming more and more like an occupying force than a peacekeeping one. We can no longer tolerate this arrogant behaviour of theirs."

He threatened retaliation against the UN commanders who ordered the air strike while his forces on the ground brought UN activities to a standstill.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) said the BSA halted 18 military and aid convoys and stopped patrols trying to check that banned artillery had been removed from the heavy weapons exclusion zone around Sarajevo.

The Serbs also withdrew permission for UN helicopter flights over their soil and warned UNPROFOR they could not guarantee the safety of flights to Sarajevo airport where operations were suspended.

"It looks as if the Bosnian Serbs are tightening up around Sarajevo," said a UN source who asked not to be identified. "Things have really gone into deep freeze as a result of the air strike."

BSA forces were still firing at the airport and at UN troops in spite of the NATO attack on the T-55 tank and the threat of more

if their guns remain in the exclusion zone.

The tank was hit after a French peacekeeper was seriously wounded by Serb fire on Thursday.

The NATO intervention and the new sanctions were part of intensified efforts to make the Serbs comply with UN resolutions and accept the peace plan for Bosnia.

The sanctions, agreed by the Security Council on Friday, ban foreign travel by leaders of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb Republic and trade with the territory.

At the same time, the UN Security Council eased sanctions against Yugoslavia, restoring international air and sporting links, in return for Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic's military blockade of the Bosnian Serbs.

With Belgrade's allies in Moscow out of patience with the Bosnian Serbs, they are virtually friendless in a confrontation with the Big Powers whilst US pressure builds for the lifting of a UN arms embargo against their Moslem foes.

Washington has set the Bosnian Serbs a deadline of October 15 to accept the peace plan. It is encouraging the UN and NATO to strictly enforce the weapons exclusions zones imposed to protect Moslems from their adversary's military superiority.

The Serbs anticipated the imposition of new sanctions by ruling out any further discussion of the peace plan until it is redrawn by the Big Power contact group which prepared it.

UN troops deploy to reassure frightened Rwandans

KIBUNGO, Rwanda (Reuters) — Canadian and Ghanaian UN troops patrolled the hills of southeast Rwanda yesterday where Hutu militias were reported to be spreading terror among the villages.

There have also been accusations of revenge killings by troops loyal to the new Tutsi-dominated government.

"We intend to have the people here lead a calmer, safer life," one UN military officer told Reuters after 120 "blue helmets" deployed by helicopter in Kibungu town on Friday.

The soldiers set up a base camp in the town, some 45 km southeast of the capital Kigali. Much of Kibungu was reduced to rubble in the climax of the civil war this year.

Grass has barely grown over Kibungu's mass graves where militant Hutus dumped Tutsi corpses during bloodletting sparked by Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana's April 6 assassination.

Hordes of Hutu fighters and civilians fled across the nearby Tanzanian frontier when mainly Tutsi guerrillas of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) swept through here in late April.

But fear has returned to the hillsides once more, with reports of fresh incursions by the Hutu "interahamwe" militia and revenge killings by the RPF, the new government army.

Kibungu seemed calm yesterday. Clusters of people stood about watching the UN soldiers setting up camp and many welcomed their arrival.

The UN said on Friday it was sending Australian troops along with the Canadians, but Australian spokesman Major Bill Pickering said the request had been rejected.

He said the mission was outside the Australians' mandate, so Ghanaians took their place. The Australians will carry out patrols in Kigali, a job normally done by the Ghanaians, until an Indian contingent could deploy in Kibungu.

Residents could not give details of many attacks — by either side — but added that rumours were rife of an impending offensive by Hutu militias from across the border.

Beyond Rwanda's borders, over two million refugees stay in exile, fed on relief aid and a diet of terrifying stories that Tutsis will avenge the genocide of their kinsmen if they come home to their farms.

Progress seen in US-N. Korea talks

GENEVA (AP) — Informal nuclear discussions between North Korean and American negotiators broke for the weekend yesterday after some apparent success.

A North Korean official close to the talks said the session ended after just two hours, and that judging by the negotiators' faces, things had seemed to progress smoothly. He spoke on condition of anonymity.

Chief negotiators Robert Gallucci and Kim Gwan-uk, under their deputies try to resolve an undisclosed issue concerning the communist country's nuclear program yesterday. The decision to move the

talks to a less formal level signaled that agreement on that issue might be at hand.

Kang warned at the start of the discussions that any perceived military threat against his country could damage a successful outcome of the talks.

"In recent days there happened some abnormal developments," Kang said, speaking through an interpreter.

Any deployment of military hardware against one side of the dialogue would cast a cloud over the discussions and jeopardize the possibility of achieving a solution at

these talks," he said.

Kang apparently was referring to joint US-Japan naval exercises that began Monday. US forces said the war games are routinely held two or three times a year.

The talks, which began in August, are intended to pry open North Korea's secretive nuclear weapons program. American experts believe it already has produced at least one nuclear weapon.

Gallucci said Kang decided to step back after more than six hours of discussions Friday and let their deputies take a crack at narrowing differences on an unspecified topic.

Filipinos warned to flee volcano area

MANILA (AP) — Officials warned residents living near rivers straddling Mount Pinatubo to flee their homes yesterday as rain threatens to unleash more steaming avalanches from the volcano's slopes.

Early yesterday, rescuers found three more bodies, bringing the death toll in Friday's volcanic avalanche to 16. At least seven people were still missing, said Maj. Ramon Victoriano, an officer of the Regional Disaster Coordinating Council.

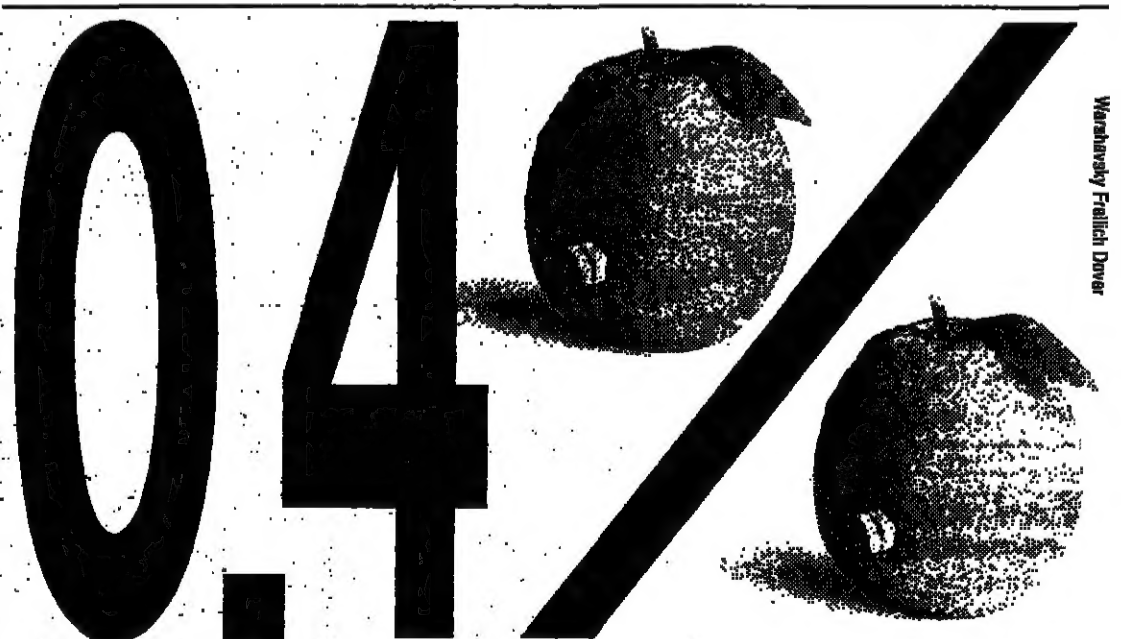
The volcanic ash swept through 14 villages in the towns of Bacolor and Porac, 32 km southeast of Pinatubo.

Victoriano said soldiers stationed at watch points along the Pasig-Potrero River have spotted fresh avalanches, as high as 3 meters, cascading down Pinatubo's slopes towards the two towns.

"We are telling residents that they need to flee to higher ground to prevent a repeat of what happened yesterday," Victoriano said

in a radio broadcast. "Leave your things behind. Save your lives first." Victoriano said the fresh avalanche is as strong as Friday's volcanic muck that swept the two towns but added "the good thing is this is happening in broad daylight."

The avalanche buried at least 1,000 houses, regional disaster officials said. Volcanic debris is like quicksand when wet but hardens like cement as it dries.



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Yeltsin starts visit to Britain

BRIZE NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, England, (Reuters) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin arrived in Britain yesterday for a weekend of "informal talks" with Prime Minister John Major ahead of a trip to the United States.

Yeltsin, accompanied by his wife Naina, looked fit and sun-tanned after a holiday by the Black Sea. They were met on the tarmac by Major and his wife Norma, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, who arrived ahead of Yeltsin, and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd.

"We intend to spend some time enjoying ourselves," Major told reporters before he and Yeltsin left together in a limousine for Chequers, the prime minister's

country residence.

"We have signed treaties and declarations and now we have to see if things are going in the direction we intended or if there are deviations," said Yeltsin.

But, signalling the two leaders' friendship he added that, on world events, "I do not remember any time when our positions did not coincide."

Yeltsin and Major have enjoyed a close relationship ever since Major telephoned the Russian leader to express support after an unsuccessful 1991 coup attempt in the former Soviet Union.

Bosnia will be high on the agenda of the talks with both leaders opposed to US efforts to have the UN arms embargo against Bos-

nia's Moslem-led government lifted. Both countries have large peacekeeping forces in Bosnia they fear would be at risk in the event of renewed fierce fighting.

Yeltsin is due to leave for New York today and is scheduled to deliver a speech to the United Nations general assembly tomorrow, followed by three days of talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton and US business leaders.

He returns to Moscow on Thursday.

Speaking to reporters before his departure from Moscow, Yeltsin said his main aim in talks with Clinton was to transfer the proclaimed US-Russian partnership to a "pragmatic" level of permanent political and economic cooperation.

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Indians flee plague city

News agencies

SURAT - As more patients with symptoms of plague thronged an overcrowded hospital yesterday, officials declared the Indian city of Surat a disaster zone after the official death toll rose to 51.

Pharmacies were ordered to give free antibiotics to anyone with symptoms of plague after residents mobbed drug stores, forcing police to guard delivery of new supplies.

Some 400,000 residents have fled the western city of Surat since the first deaths from pneumonic plague were reported this week, raising fears they could spread the disease to India's large cities, Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The disease is a more deadly strain of the bubonic plague, or "Black Death," that ravaged 14th-century Europe.

Indian health officials said yesterday they were slowly winning the battle against the Surat plague but braced for the possibility that victims might spread the killer disease to other areas.

The number of suspected pneumonic plague cases rose to 327 from 291, authorities in the western city said. Doctors and residents said they

believed at least 100 people may have died, many in the poorer, more isolated areas of the city.

"The number of deaths compared to the number of cases has declined and that is a good sign," Gujarat state cooperation minister Thakorrbhai Naik said. All declared cases were being treated in a special quarantined ward in Civil Hospital.

"Patients are responding to treatment," Dr S.M. Kaul of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases in New Delhi said. "There are fewer admissions. That means the number of cases is coming down."

Gujarat chief minister Chhabildas Mehta said eight million antibiotic tablets had been airlifted to Surat as part of an emergency effort coordinated in the capital New Delhi.

An official with Surat's diamond industry association said it was sending 1.5 million antibiotic tablets to the area.

The government enlisted anti-malaria forces against the plague and Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's office ordered newspapers to publish precautions against the disease.



Zulu warriors dance at a Shaka Day rally, which was addressed by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi in defiance of King Goodwill Zwelethini. (Reuters)

Buthelezi defies Zulu king

STANGER (Reuters) - South African Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi defied his king's ban of Shaka Day celebrations to speak to a crowd of 10,000 yesterday amid heavy security.

"I believe that the day of King Shaka should not be used for any party political wrangling or point scoring," Buthelezi told enthusiastic supporters gathered at King Shaka's memorial monument in the middle of this rural town.

As the Zulu chief spoke, hundreds of police and members of the South African National Defense Force armed with shotguns and assault rifles patrolled the centre of town, nearby townships and large areas of KwaZulu-Natal province.

But after the speech, the crowd dispersed peacefully, with

many people moving to waiting buses or taxis under the watchful eye of heavily-armed security forces.

Police said there had been no reports of violence in Stanger and across KwaZulu-Natal province, but violence monitors said clashes between those who heeded the king's call and Buthelezi supporters could happen after the rally broke up.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini had ordered the Shaka Day festivities cancelled and broke off relations with his 65-year-old uncle after supporters of Buthelezi stormed the royal residence early this week.

Buthelezi, speaking in place of the 45-year-old king, effectively claimed victory over his nephew

and said the celebration honouring the founder of the Zulu nation in the 19th century was the biggest in decades.

"This year King Shaka's celebration is the largest in 40 years," Buthelezi told cheering supporters, most of them dressed in traditional leopard skins and brandishing clubs, sticks, spears and shields.

"King Shaka was a unifier of people. It would be wrong to use his commemorative functions to divide people instead of uniting them," he said, urging his supporters to unite to rebuild post-apartheid South Africa.

But regional officials of South African President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) said Buthelezi had contradicted his call for Zulu unity

by going ahead with the celebrations in defiance of Zwelethini.

"By defying the order of the king he is fighting against Zulu unity. Only one person can unite all Zulus and that is the king," said ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye.

"Today's rally is an Inkatha one, it is not a Shaka Day celebration. He is using this occasion for Inkatha and what he says is opposite to what he is doing," he added.

ANC national parliamentarian Blade Nzimande said: "If he is calling for Zulu unity, why turn a Shaka Day celebration into an IFP event and raise the political temperature in the province and use threats against the president in particular."

Report: Ames exposed 34 agents to Soviets

WASHINGTON (AP) - Confessed spy Aldrich Ames exposed more than 34 secret US and allied agents to the Soviet Union over a period of nine years, The Washington Post and The New York Times reported yesterday.

Quoting unnamed sources said to be familiar with a draft of a 400-page classified CIA report, the newspapers said the veteran counterintelligence officer also identified 55 clandestine US and allied operations to the Soviets -

about double the number previously admitted.

CIA Director James Woolsey was scheduled to brief key members of Congress on the report next week. It was prepared under the direction of Frederick P. Hitz, the agency's inspector general.

According to the Post, the report blames the exposures on the "almost complete indifference of senior CIA supervisors" who from 1986 failed to put "adequate resources" into searching

for a Soviet mole in the agency. Ames became a spy for Moscow in 1985.

CIA security and counterintelligence operations repeatedly failed to follow up on indications that Ames could be the mole they were looking for, the Post quotes the report as saying.

The report also confirms Ames' assertion that the CIA fell for a diversion created by Moscow to lead the agency away from

suspecting Ames, and the scheme apparently worked, the newspapers said.

The intelligence agency believed through most of 1987 that a technical problem at a secret communications facility outside Washington, D.C., was leaking the secret identities of Soviet double agents, the newspapers said.

The ruse allowed Ames' spying to continue unnoticed.

Search for Hong Kong crash survivors called off

HONG KONG (AP) - The search for survivors of a Hercules transport plane that plunged into the sea was called off yesterday with the missing presumed dead.

Divers spent 11 hours searching the murky waters next to the runway of Kai Tak airport, where the plane crashed shortly after take-off, before concluding the three missing crew members were dead.

The diving operation began shortly after the plane crashed at 7:14 p.m. Friday and was ended about 11 hours later.

Of the 12-man crew, seven were rescued and hospitalized shortly after the crash. Two others were plucked from the sea.

One of the hospitalized crew members was confirmed dead at the hospital, and one other remains in critical condition, according to government spokeswoman Michelle Chan.

The dead were identified by the government as Sukomartono Soekotjo, 34, Zarnis Kinan, 50, and Ignatius Soenoto, 50.

Peter Lok, director of the government's Civil Aviation Department, said investigators would need several months to analyse the wreckage and the plane's flight recorder before they would know what caused the crash.

The government said it was planning to use a crane to lift the plane, which broke into pieces after the crash, from the sea.

The four-engined propeller-driven Hercules had just returned from Hanoi, Vietnam, where it had taken 33 Vietnamese "boat people" for forcible repatriation to their communist homeland.

It returned safely from Hanoi Friday afternoon and was taking off for Jakarta, Indonesia, when it crashed in light rain as dusk fell. The government issued a thunderstorm warning half an hour later.

It was the second crash in less than a year at Kai Tak, which is straining to cope with increased traffic brought by Hong Kong's role as a gateway to China's fast-growing economy.

Tucked onto a narrow coast at the foot of mountains, Kai Tak has one runway that juts into Hong Kong's harbor. Some landings require a sharp and difficult turn seconds before touchdown.

Last November, a China Airlines Boeing 747 veered off the runway and belly-flopped into the sea off Kai Tak. Twenty-two people were treated for minor injuries, shock and exposure.

The last fatal crash at Kai Tak was in 1988, when a Chinese airliner landed in the sea, killing seven people.

Dead baby found under air passenger's coat

NEW YORK (AP) - When a woman, heading home to England, refused to pass through a metal detector before boarding her plane at Kennedy Airport, a policeman became suspicious.

And when he ordered the slender, blonde 30-year-old woman searched, she confessed - under her coat was her dead daughter, born just hours before.

The woman was charged Friday with second-degree murder after the medical examiner determined that the baby had been suffocated to death, officials said.

The woman, Carolyn Beale of London, was taken directly from the airport Thursday to Queens Hospital Center, where she was in postpartum care and under psychiatric observation, said hospital spokeswoman Beryl Williams. Beale was "stressed and in tears," Williams said Friday afternoon.

The woman told police the baby was born Thursday at full term, and the hospital put the birth at 2 p.m.

At 7:25 p.m. the woman was at a boarding gate in the Air India terminal in the West Wing of the International Arrivals Building when she told a security guard she did not want to pass through the metal detector because she was pregnant.

Port Authority Police Officer Alex Velez, a five-year veteran, became suspicious and "thought something was under her coat," said PA Deputy Inspector William Cafaro, the commanding officer at Kennedy International Airport.

Velez asked the security officer to search her with a hand-held detector.

At that point, the woman told the officers "there was a dead baby in the bag under her coat," Cafaro said. "A baby girl was found deceased in a plastic bag."



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(Consolidated Version) 1986

Order to Report for Registration at District Recruiting Offices

Male and female Israeli citizens and permanent residents, born between September 13, 1977 and April 7, 1978, both dates inclusive, must report for registration at their district recruiting office, in accordance with the Order to Report for Registration which they have received.

Men and women born between the above dates who have not received an Order to Report for Registration must register at 8:00 a.m., at one of the recruiting offices mentioned in Table A, on the date appropriate for their date of birth, as given in Table B.

- TABLE A**
- Jerusalem - Recruiting Office, 103 Rehov Rashi (Mekor Baruch)
 - Tel Hashomer Recruiting Office - near Kiron
 - Tel Hashomer Recruiting Office - Shalechet - near Kiron
 - Batza - Recruiting Office, 12-14 Rehov Omar el Khayam
 - Beersheba - Recruiting Office, 22 Rehov Yehoshua
 - Tiberias - Recruiting Office, Rehov Natrat

TABLE B

| DATE OF BIRTH | | DATE OF REGISTRATION | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| BETWEEN | AND | MEN | WOMEN |
| Sept. 13, 1977 | Sept. 27, 1977 | Oct. 2, 1994 | Nov. 20, 1994 |
| Sept. 28, 1977 | Oct. 12, 1977 | Oct. 3, 1994 | Nov. 21, 1994 |
| Oct. 13, 1977 | Oct. 27, 1977 | Oct. 4, 1994 | Nov. 22, 1994 |
| Oct. 28, 1977 | Nov. 10, 1977 | Oct. 5, 1994 | Nov. 23, 1994 |
| Nov. 11, 1977 | Nov. 25, 1977 | Oct. 6, 1994 | Nov. 27, 1994 |
| Nov. 26, 1977 | Dec. 10, 1977 | Oct. 9, 1994 | Dec. 10, 1994 |
| Dec. 11, 1977 | Dec. 25, 1977 | Oct. 10, 1994 | Dec. 26, 1994 |
| Dec. 26, 1977 | Jan. 8, 1978 | Oct. 11, 1994 | Jan. 9, 1995 |
| Jan. 9, 1978 | Jan. 23, 1978 | Oct. 12, 1994 | Jan. 24, 1995 |
| Jan. 24, 1978 | Feb. 7, 1978 | Oct. 13, 1994 | Feb. 8, 1995 |
| Feb. 8, 1978 | Feb. 22, 1978 | Oct. 16, 1994 | Feb. 23, 1995 |
| Feb. 23, 1978 | Mar. 9, 1978 | Oct. 17, 1994 | Mar. 12, 1995 |
| Mar. 10, 1978 | Mar. 24, 1978 | Oct. 18, 1994 | Mar. 26, 1995 |
| Mar. 25, 1978 | Apr. 7, 1978 | Oct. 19, 1994 | Apr. 9, 1995 |

Those [table for National Service or Reserve Service: Nov. 20, 1994]

Male Israeli citizens and permanent residents, born between April 1, 1954 and Sept. 12, 1977, and who immigrated to Israel between May 2, 1994, and November 18, 1994, and who do not receive an Order to Report for Registration for service in the security services by Nov. 18, 1994, must report at their nearest Recruiting Office on Nov. 20, 1994, at 8:00 a.m.

Those reporting must appear on the date and at the time noted in the order they receive or, if they do not receive such an order, on the date noted above. It is strictly forbidden to come at a time other than that noted in the order, unless prior permission has been obtained from the officer in charge of the recruiting office.

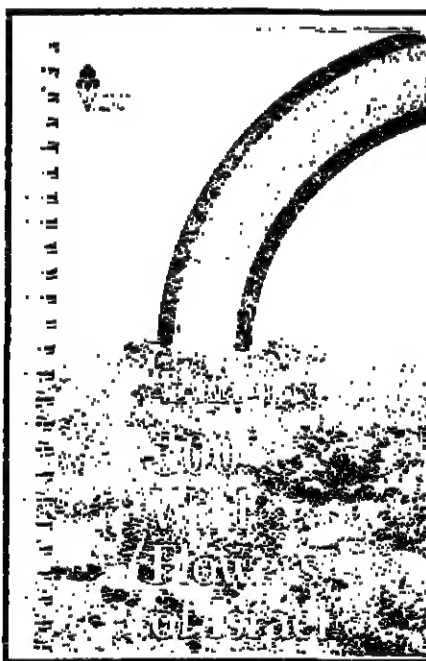
Those reporting should bring their identity card or registration slip they have received from the Ministry of the Interior, or their birth certificate. Immigrants should also bring their teudat oleh and passport.

A woman who is married, is the mother of a child, or is pregnant, and who does not have a certificate testifying that she is legally exempt from defense duty, is required to come to a recruiting office and to bring documents testifying to her personal and family status, in order that she may be issued a certificate exempting her from duty.

From the date of publication of this notice, everyone who is required to report, and who wishes to go abroad must obtain a permit to do so from the officer in charge of a recruiting office.

Aluf-Mishne Natan Rosenbaum
Chief Recruiting Officer
Manpower Branch

NOTE: The complete text of the Order to Report for Registration will be published in Kovetz Hatakanot.



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A user-friendly book beckons to those unused to PCs

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

WHAT is absolutely the worst thing you can do to your personal computer, besides letting your two-year-old play with it or dropping the machine on your way to the repairman?

According to Dan Gookin and Andy Rathbone, authors of the best-selling how-to book *PC for Dummies*, the worst computer "sin" is to format your hard disk. This is done by typing Format C: after the DOS cue.

"Never, under no circumstances, never format your hard disk C," the authors warn.

"If you do so, you will lose all the data stored on your hard disk, and be left with empty channels and a look in your eye that says 'Boy, I really messed things up big.'"

Since the 300-page, softcover guide was published in English by IDG books last year, it has sold an incredible five million copies worldwide.

Now, Bug Multisystem of Bnei Brak has translated the excellent volume into Hebrew and sold 1,500 copies (at NIS 79) in a few weeks. It is a word-for-word translation, with the addition of a few Israeli idiosyncrasies and a name change. Israeli marketing manager Yossi Schechtel says, wouldn't appreciate being called *tembelim*, so the book was given the title *PC - Kol Ehad Yachol* ("PC - Anyone Can").

What is formatting, anyway? The authors explain that "for many years, all sorts of computers used the same ugly black 5 1/4-inch diskettes. But different PCs stored data on diskettes in different ways. Unlike a phonograph record, which comes with uniform grooves, computers store data on a number of 'channels.'"

"Various computers use different methods to establish the channels on the diskette. Therefore, instead of selling dozens of kinds of diskettes, the diskette manufacturers unanimously decided that computer owners will set the channels themselves on the empty diskettes."

The book is part of a series of four Bug guidebooks for dummies: on Windows, Modems and Visual Basic, in ad-

dition to the more general guide to PCs. The latter is the perfect gift for someone who really has no idea what to do with a computer except maybe to turn it on.

All the mysterious abbreviations like MS-DOS, ASCII, SVGA, WYSIWYG, MODEM, RISC, BPS and LAN are explained simply, and special graphic symbols are used to point out tips, important explanations, warnings and highly technical information that the reader is warned not to read so he won't be bored and won't ever need anyway.

The whole series is full of humor (some comments may be too corny for certain staid readers), and a funny cartoon accompanies the beginning of each chapter. The authors advise readers not to be afraid of the PC. After all, they insist, it isn't as overwhelming as a videocassette recorder that has to be programmed. Anyone can use a PC, even without knowing how to program it.

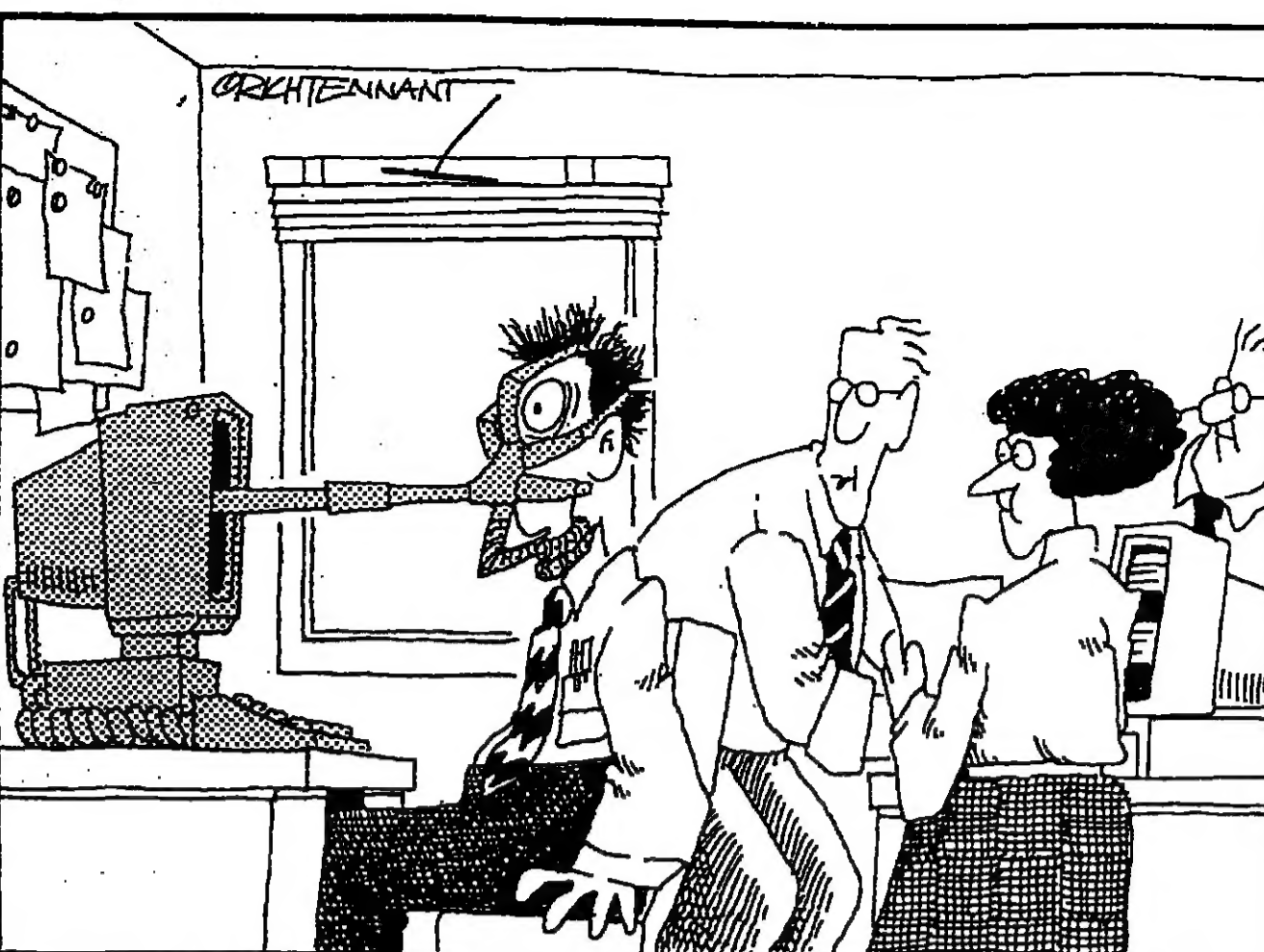
The book explains the difference between hardware and software, MS-DOS and Windows, laser and ink-jet printers, mainframes and workstations. It advises how to take your new PC and peripheral equipment out of the boxes and even whether to throw the boxes out (keep them for at least a year, as guarantees and identifying numbers are often glued onto them).

There are diagrams to explain what cables belong where, and how to get all the cords connected on a single electric power board.

Never turn your computer off when you have a file on the screen. If you don't store the file, it is gone forever. Never use the Reset button to get out of a file, as it will both erase the file and anger the computer.

THE BOOK gives both sides of the argument regarding whether to leave your computer on all the time or turn it off when not in use.

The results are a tie: Gookin leaves his PC on except when he goes off for a long weekend away from home. Rathbone says he used to leave his on all the time, but the fan that prevents the machine



"OK, don't panic Margot, just carefully go over to Tom's computer and press the escape key."

from overheating disturbed his sleep. He now keeps his PC in the garage/den and leaves it on all the time.

But, they warn, never leave the monitor on nonstop, because the phosphorus that produces the text on the screen will inscribe the words' image on the glass and be impossible to erase.

If, after all the detailed explanations, the PC still doesn't work - or else it produces a nasty statement such as "Unable to read drive A" - one should al-

ways have handy a "computer guru" who will give free advice.

These hackers cannot be bribed, Gookin and Rathbone say, but they would always appreciate some potato chips. Bamba, chocolate-filled candy, doughnuts or pizza.

PC owners who have outdated machines - and, the book warns, your PC is obsolete the minute you take it out of the shop - will get plenty of information about new developments, initials and

numbers regarding memory, speed and multimedia capabilities.

How much computer memory does one need, and is it worth upgrading your machine or just buying a new one? The guide explains the various considerations involving each decision.

Older keyboards used to have 84 keys; the newer ones have 101. What do you need all of them for? Some are useless, at least for the MS-DOS operating system, which does not respond to the keys

Scroll Lock or SysRq. For example, IBM added SysRq many years ago in order to use it in future versions of MS-DOS. But, the authors note, the computer giant just didn't get around to doing anything with the key.

When using MS-DOS, there are hidden commands no one ever tells you about. Just type in the number 227, and you get the Greek letter pi; the £ symbol appears with the number 156, cents with 155 and the letter "a" with a French accent aigu with 160.

There are various types of diskettes, from the 3 1/2-inch double-capacity plastic diskette to the familiar 5 1/4-inch floppies (which will probably become obsolete one day). Never use a pen to write identifying information on a floppy diskette label if the label is already stuck on the diskette. Use a felt-tipped marker, or fill in the information on an unglued label first. If you attach a label with tape, it could get undone inside the disk drive. If you spill coffee on the keyboard, try to mop it up with a sponge and let it dry; 24 hours is usually enough.

How does one clean a computer mouse, which tends to collect hair and dust as it rolls over the table? There's no need for a technician. A round piece of metal that holds in the ball bearing on the bottom can be rotated to open it. Make sure not to lose the ball bearing that falls out. Remove all gunk, replace the ball bearing and close the metal covering. It should work much better.

Everything else that an amateur PC user needs to know is available in the book: how to do word processing, how multimedia programs work, how to restore erased files in Windows (press ALT and backspace immediately, or press ALT, F and R, and then type in UNDELETE), whether to buy second-hand equipment and what to check before calling the technician.

Much information is available on the very expensive "notebook-sized" portable computers, which shouldn't be put through the X-ray machines at the airport. Also, the authors advise against using a notebook computer at the seashore or in the desert (it can't stand salt, sand or intense heat).

A 'blood orange' a day could keep the doctor away

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

BLOOD oranges, whose water-soluble pigments give the fruit their red color, have been found by researchers to have numerous beneficial effects on animals.

Those range from preventing and fighting offers to improving vision and counteracting damaging "oxygen-free radicals."

This was discussed at a congress on "Approaches to Health and Nutritional Benefits of Citrus Fruits" held in Jerusalem and Herzliya recently. Most of the work was conducted by Italian researchers.

Blood oranges contain anthocyanins - pigments that are used in the pharmaceutical industry because of their ability to modulate capillary permeability and resistance, and thus to prevent capillary fragility.

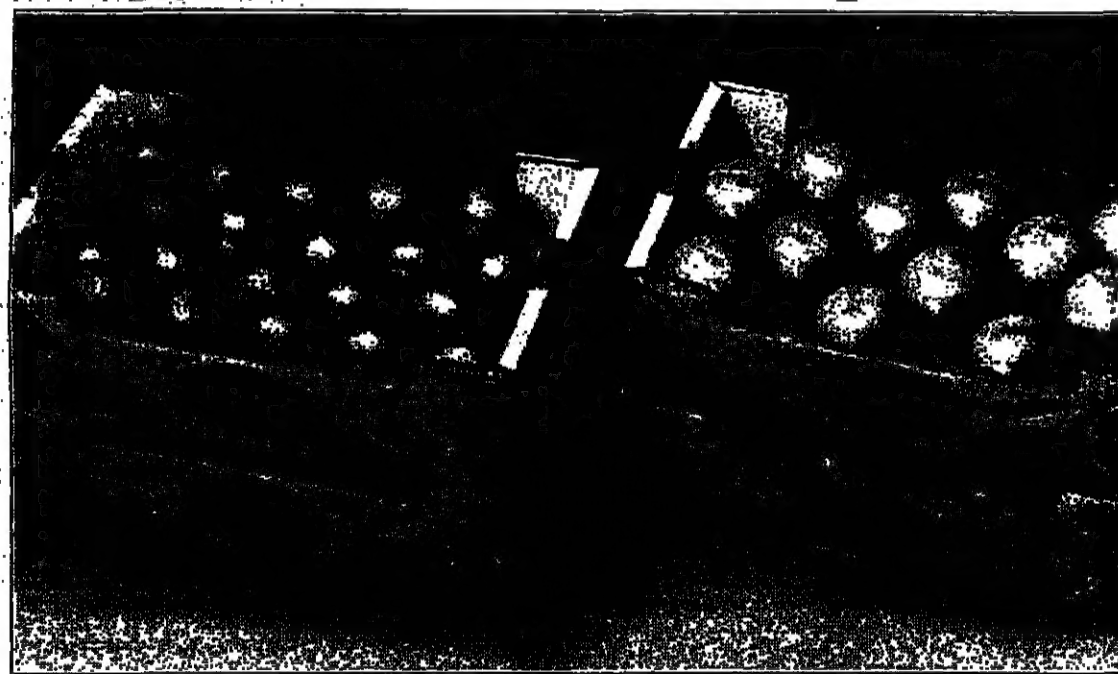
They are also believed to scavenge free radicals of oxygen and inhibit lipid peroxidation (which is a major factor in the development of liver disease, diabetes, epilepsy, heart disease and other conditions).

The immune systems of rats fed with juice from blood oranges were shown to be stimulated, and the mucous membranes of their gastrointestinal systems also benefited.

Although most of the studies involved only animals, the researchers say the results are significant enough to lead to clinical trials on the natural molecules in blood oranges.

EPILEPSY IMPLANT

Epilepsy can be treated by the implantation of an electrical pacemaker that stimulates the vagus nerve. The new technique was introduced recently at Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital by an epilepsy expert from Sweden. When the epileptic feels an attack coming on, he turns on the device and can prevent the attack.



The pigment in blood oranges could help fight off illnesses.

The device, meant for serious cases of epilepsy that do not respond to drugs, was developed abroad a few years ago. Since then, such devices have been implanted in 210 patients (including 15 children) at 36 hospitals around the world. Of the 50,000 epileptics in Israel, some 1,000 would benefit from the implant, according to Ichilov doctors.

The electronic device, manufactured by the Cyberonics company, is inserted during a two-hour operation under the skin of the chest, like a heart pacemaker. Electrodes are attached, under the skin, to the vagus nerve in the neck.

The device, which costs NIS 27,000, can be controlled by the patient from a hand-held device; this allows him to change the power and frequency of the electrical stimulation.

Studies show that nearly half of the patients who received the device had more than a 50 percent reduction in the frequency of epileptic attacks; the reaction im-

proves over time. Only 5 percent suffered minor side effects, such as hoarseness, sore throat and cough, but these disappear within a year and a half of insertion.

TYPE I DIABETES GENES IDENTIFIED

British researchers have identified a group of at least 18 genes that cause insulin-dependent (Type I) diabetes; the discovery is regarded as a breakthrough that promises new hope for the prevention and treatment of the disease.

The *Los Angeles Times* reports that the discovery marks the first time researchers have used new technology developed for the human genome project to develop the genetic profile of Type I diabetes, which involves the interaction of numerous genes with environmental factors to produce the disease.

Oxford University molecular geneticist Simon Benett predicted that the findings will also play a role in understanding the genetic basis of heart disease, asthma,

rheumatoid arthritis and certain types of cancers.

Insulin-dependent diabetes is an auto-immune disease in which insulin-secreting cells of the pancreas are destroyed by the body's own immune system. Insulin helps cells use and store sugars in the diet, and in its absence an individual can quickly fall into a coma and even die.

Researchers have long known that genes contribute to diabetes, but the role of genes is very different than in simpler genetic disorders, such as cystic fibrosis or Tay Sachs.

Molecular geneticist John Todd and his colleagues at Oxford used polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or the computerized control of the separation of DNA fragments and automation to speed up the process dramatically. PCR allowed them to identify 300 genetic markers in thousands of blood samples from the members of 300 US and British families with a history of Type I diabetes.

In a few years, it should be pos-

sible to identify diabetes-prone individuals at birth and take steps to minimize - and eventually eliminate - the possibility that they will develop the disorder.

DENTISTS FOR THE ELDERLY

Three dentists who took a two-year course in gerodontology have joined the handful of Israeli practitioners who specialize in geriatric dentistry. The three underwent postgraduate training at the Yehuda Gerodontology Clinic in Jerusalem and received their certificates from the pro-dean of the Hebrew University-Hadassah school of dental medicine.

Treating frail, handicapped and elderly patients is very problematic for dentists. Yehuda is the only place in the country that offers such specialized courses, and one of the few in the world.

Established in 1991 in association with the dental school's department of community dentistry, it aims at providing badly needed, low-cost specialized dental services to Jerusalem's economically deprived elderly residents.

The clinic, located in the Romanina quarter, also allows dental students and hygienists to observe treatment in action as a supplement to their classroom training.

MDA ON THE MOVE

Magen David Adom ambulance teams treated and evacuated to hospital 250,000 sick, pregnant or injured Israelis during the past year; this averages out at 644 patients a day or 27 per hour. Fourteen percent of them were road accident victims, while 4,365 were women about to give birth.

MDA says it collected 207,000 units of blood during the past year and used them to supply to hospitals 31,000 pints of whole blood, 162,000 units of packed red cells and 173,000 units of blood components.

Before Rosh Hashana, Prime Minister Rabin found time to send a letter to Eli Ben-Khassoun, head of the union of MDA staffers, expressing his gratitude to them for saving so many Israeli lives.

New computer games are more absorbing

ON LINE

DANIEL BAUM

LET'S take a look at the latest games to appear on the On Line doormat.

"Lost in Time" is a graphical adventure, produced by French software house Coktel Vision, and distributed here by Makhshvet.

The game has been completely translated into Hebrew, from the packaging to the text, which appears in the game itself. This is quite a feat, and it is no doubt the way to sell games in this country.

The game is of extremely high quality. Most of the graphics are scanned photographs, and the Sound Blaster music is high standard. Game play is absorbing.

The plot is as follows: the heroine, Duralis, wakes up on a ship, with no memory of how she got there. Gradually she finds clues and objects, until she meets up with an agent of the Time Police, called Melkior. Melkior explains that she is being pursued through time by a criminal, called Yarlatt, who has hidden a sample of a powerful new element in an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus, which is on the ship. From there it just gets more complicated. The idea, of course, is to kill Yarlatt while saving the world.

It is unusual to have a heroine in male-dominated computer games.

The user interface is where the game excels. The program is mouse-driven, and as you drag the mouse over any objects on the screen their names appear. You pick objects up by clicking on them. Sometimes, when you click on an object, you get a closer look at it in a window that opens up over the main screen. In this window you find other objects that were not visible at first sight.

The game is very large. It comes on 14 diskettes, but gives you the option of a partial installation, to save space on your hard disk.

When you reach certain stages in the game, it asks you to insert the rest of the disks and loads them up. This worked for me once, but failed the second time, so I would recommend you take the full installation option.

Lost in Time is not particularly difficult, as testified by the fact that I reached the end of it. If you like your adventures very tough, this one might be too easy.

GOBLINS 3, from the same stable as Lost in Time, is also a graphic adventure, but completely different. Here you play a little goblin journalist, and have to try to get an interview with Queen Cassina and King Bod, who are locked in eternal combat over the "Jewel of the World" at the end of the Polyander Maze.

The game abounds in allegedly funny graphical gimmicks and odd sound effects. It is very colorful and smoothly animated, but I found it got on my nerves after a short time. The kids will probably like it, though.

"EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS," from British games giant Ocean, is the best soccer simulation I have ever seen on a personal computer. It is playable, configurable, fast and fun.

The graphics and music are excellent. The main problem was that I had the greatest difficulty getting it to work at all. I tried it on two computers, a 386 and a 486, and couldn't get it to load. I tried two different copies. The only time it worked was on the 386 under OS/2, which is very odd indeed.

It is possible I was unlucky, and if you can get it to run I highly recommend it, especially if you're missing the World Cup and can't wait for the 1996 European Championships.

Portable sunshine has Rehovot scientists beaming

NEW WORLDS

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

HOW does one move the sun's rays from one place to another? A novel closed-loop system for storing and transporting solar energy in chemical form was inaugurated at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot in August. The closed-loop system is both environmentally safe and economically efficient, because all chemicals created using solar energy are sent back for reprocessing after use, thereby releasing no gases into the atmosphere.

The technique will make it possible to collect solar energy in sparsely populated desert areas and send it, in chemical form, to industrial regions hundreds of kilometers away. A key element of the system is a solar reformer, in which sunlight is used to create a reaction that produces energy-rich chemicals. This was provided by the German Aerospace Research Establishment (known as DLR), whose representatives attended the ceremony.

The DLR chose the Weizmann Institute because its solar research facility is the only one in the world to possess the other vital element of a closed-loop system: a methanator plant where the reaction can be reversed; thus releasing the energy. Installed on the roof of the solar tower at the campus's Canadian Institute for the Energies and Applied Research, the DLR reformer

is a chemical reactor designed to absorb about 300 kilowatts of power, most of which can be delivered to a distant location for use.

Solar radiation from the field of 64 mirrors on the ground passes through a secondary concentrator and then enters the reformer through a domed quartz window. The concentrated sunlight instigates a chemical reaction between carbon dioxide and methane, resulting in the production of hydrogen and carbon monoxide.

This mixture of gases, called synthesis gas (or syngas for short), can be stored until needed and transported via pipeline to any destination.

Syngas will be supplied to the Davidson Methanator located on the ground near the solar tower, where it will be converted back to methane and release large amounts of heat. The methane can be returned to the reformer and used again to make more syngas.

Later this year, Weizmann researchers intend to start testing a solar reformer they themselves have developed. The high-pres-

sure device, designed to reach 450 kilowatts, can also be linked with the campus's methanator as part of a closed loop. They will then compare the performance of both the German and the locally developed solar reformers.

The closed-loop system can be used for immediate industrial applications, such as producing syngas without a methanator for consumption rather than recycling. This gas is used by the chemical industry for several purposes, including the production of ammonia and methanol.

The project was funded by the Ministry of Science and Germany's Ministry of Technology.

KEYBOARD FOR THE DIAPER SET

What is billed as "the first computer keyboard meant for children aged two and up," has been developed by an Israeli company.

Called Comfy Keyboard, it was produced by Comfy Interactive Films Ltd. - a private company founded last year - and is being marketed by the computer chain Bug Multisystem. Comfy Interactive Films has attract-

ed impressive investors, such as Dovrat Shrem, and has a staff of 25 programmers and graphics experts.

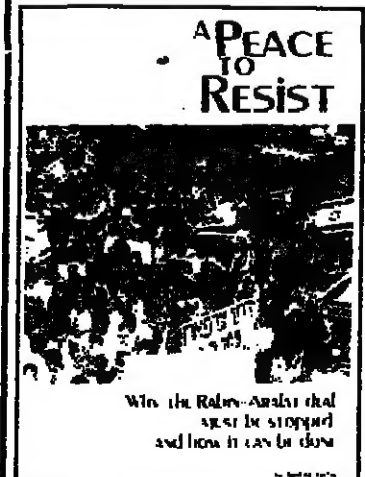
Itai Cochavi, who initiated the keyboard project two years ago at the age of 22, says the product is meant to introduce toddlers to the world of computers in a way that is not threatening or confusing. The keyboard includes large, colorful keys of various shapes for operating the personal computer to which it is attached. With this machinery, the child can interact with the animated film on the computer screen and influence its outcome.

Eretz Comfy is a series of animated films meant specially for this age group and for the interactive keyboard. The eponymous hero is a child who encounters adventures along with friendly animals.

Dr. Osnat Katz, a family physician who is responsible for the educational aspects of the project, says the Comfy keyboard and software provide very young children with "an entertaining and encouraging environment for learning new concepts, vocabulary and social values, while increasing their confidence of working with a computer."

The keyboard and one Comfy diskette cost NIS 359; additional software is available for NIS 120.

A PEACE TO RESIST



Yechiel M. Leiter, a leading figure in the YESHA Council, explains why the Rabin-Arafat deal must be stopped and how it can be done. Leiter offers a lucid analysis of the agreement; puts the agreement into a historical context; explains why a responsible campaign of non-violent civil disobedience by Israelis is needed; what Jews in the Diaspora can do; and presents a collection of concise answers to questions people often ask about Israel and YESHA. Required reading for pro and con alike. Softcover, 65 pp.

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Peres's disingenuousness

ISRAELIS who support withdrawal from the Golan should be just as disturbed by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's appearance on television on Friday as those who oppose it. Peres's disingenuous statement that the government has done nothing more than adhere to its election pledge to seek "territorial compromise" on the Golan shows the kind of contempt for the public's intelligence that so far only his deputy Yossi Beilin has displayed.

But while Beilin, with commendable frankness, openly admits that the government consistently ignores the national will in the assumption that it knows better what is good for the country, and that it hopes to change the public's attitudes by presenting it with a fait accompli, Peres seems to believe there is no limit to his audience's gullibility. With breathtaking ease, Peres delivered himself of the "territorial compromise" canard to the television audience only days after Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin confirmed to the Labor Party executive committee that Israel is committed to full withdrawal from the Golan.

In fact, if there is any territory the government may still be arguing about in its indirect, American-brokered dialogue with the Syrians, it is not the Golan but an area on Israel's side of the international border which the invading Syrians occupied in 1948 and which Israel regained in 1967. This, too, is included in Assad's territorial demands, and all signs point to Israel's willingness to forfeit it as another reasonable payment for "peace."

That Peres has found it necessary to contradict Rabin's admission on total withdrawal is clearly a direct result of the popular support for the Golan residents' campaign against government policies. The public response is no longer confined to opinion polls; in a show of active solidarity tens of thousands have made the often strenuous pilgrimage to the Golan to express support for the Golan leaders - now entering the third week of their hunger strike - and the area's 13,000 residents.

Nor can the government dismiss the protesters as right-wing extremists and religious fanatics. Golan residents are mostly members and followers of the Labor Party who, in the last election, voted almost uniformly for Labor in the belief that Rabin meant what he said when he declared it would be unthinkable to abandon the Golan.

It is likely, too, that the fear of losing the Golan is what has prompted the public to express growing support for Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu in various opinion polls. That for the past three months he has consistently equaled and even surpassed Rabin in head-to-head tests (which the direct vote for prime minister in the next election

would entail) cannot be attributed to momentary disappointments with the stock market or a spontaneous protest against a terrorist killing.

But what must worry the government most is that leading generals, both on active duty and retired, have expressed unequivocal reservations about the wisdom of relinquishing the Golan. In attempting to refute these military objections, the government is caught in an intrinsic contradiction. On the one hand it keeps maintaining, not unreasonably, that peace must be considered a factor - perhaps a decisive one - in the security equation. Obviously, the possession of a vital, strategically invaluable mountain would be insignificant if true peace reigned between Syria and Israel.

But in the same breath the government claims it will not get American help in maintaining military superiority over Syria if Israel insists on keeping the Golan. Clearly, then, even the most blindingly optimistic members of the government do not expect Israel and Syria to be neighbors like Holland and Belgium, or France and Germany. Indeed, such a relationship between a democracy and a dictatorship is as unthinkable as it is unprecedented. But if there is a vital need to maintain military superiority, then forfeiting a strategic asset like the Golan - an area whose vital importance in case of war no one disputes - is nothing less than monstrous folly.

Rabin, who unlike Peres and Beilin still maintains a semblance of concern for security, seems to believe a "test period," a gradual withdrawal accompanied by normalization, would guarantee against a Syrian betrayal. It is a similar concept to that which has governed the agreement with the PLO. But, if nothing else, the Oslo agreement should have taught him that the momentum of such agreements is well-nigh irresistible.

The PLO has not kept a single commitment it has made in conjunction with the Oslo agreement; its conduct mocks the agreement every day. Yet the government can no more consider stopping the process than it can turn the clock back to the status quo ante. Similarly, once an agreement to withdraw from the Golan is signed, no Syrian violation - and certainly no accelerated arming of the Syrian army with Western as well as Russian, Chinese and North Korean weapons - will make it possible for Israel to stop the process. On the contrary: to protect their political investment, government officials will compete with each other in justifying Syrian violations. And if "just one more concession" - like forfeiting half of Jerusalem - is demanded by Syria as the one move which would assure the successful completion of the process, there is little doubt that they will be inclined to make it.



"Here's to our diplomatic triumph in Haiti!"

A mud-spattered hero

AMIEL UNGAR

WHEN Avigdor Kahalani decided to challenge Prime Minister Rabin over the Golan issue, he undoubtedly anticipated the political pressures to which he would be subjected. Even Kahalani, however, could not have foreseen the intensity of the character assassination campaign which would be launched against him.

The same people who take umbrage at ad hominem attacks against Rabin feel fit to subject Kahalani to a murderous barrage of personal vituperation. The kindest treatment meted out to Kahalani by supporters of a total Golan surrender is to dismiss the war hero as a Neanderthal blockhead. Kahalani's imagination, we are told, is as limited as the space inside his beloved tank turret.

It gets worse: Kahalani has entered the Golan fray due to careerism, rather than idealism. He is cynically using the Golan campaign to enhance his visibility in anticipation of the Labor primary contests. There are even jibes with distinct ethnic overtones.

Kahalani is labeled a compulsive gambler who should stick with his kind on a gambling junkie in Turkey. Anybody, but a compulsive gambler could see that Tel Aviv would never elect a dark-skinned mayor, and that the Golan is doomed.

After inflicting such genteel racism upon Kahalani, the attackers have no compunctions about citing Yitzhak Rabin's charge that Kahalani is tainted with racism because he insists on a special Knesset majority to sanction a Golan surrender.

Perhaps the cruelest tack is the attempt to undermine Kahalani's reputation as a hero on the Golan front during the Yom Kippur War. Other generals and other units, we are now informed, really deserve the credit which Kahalani has usurped for himself.

Interestingly, these important revelations never surfaced before Kahalani issued his challenge to Rabin.

Rabin in particular is wrong to disregard the major contributions Kahalani made to his being elected prime minister. The first contribution, although an indirect one, was Kahalani's management of Yisrael Kessar's campaign in the Labor primaries.

Had Kahalani been the careerist he is now made out to be, he would have quickly jettisoned Kessar for either Rabin or Shimon Peres.

Avigdor Kahalani can take heart: there is life after character assassination

The pundits gave Kessar no more than six percent. He finished with close to 20. More important, Kessar ran strongly precisely in those constituencies known to favor Peres over Rabin. By defying Peres the support of these pockets of strength, Kahalani helped ensure Rabin's victory.

IN THE general election campaign, Kahalani was assigned the job of Likud-buster. His appearances were targeted at Likud areas in an attempt to convince disgruntled Likud voters that it was safe to vote for Labor, and that their protest votes would not install a coterie of extreme left-wingers.

As Kahalani recalls, he was instructed to visit the Jordan Valley and the Golan to demonstrate that Labor no less than the Likud was committed to secure borders.

Haiti: wrong place to be in

ELIEZER GEISLER

THE Rabin government's decision to send Israelis to join a multinational military force policing Haiti is misdirected and perilous.

Intervention in Haiti does not enjoy majority support in the US. A recent Time magazine poll indicated that only about a quarter of US citizens support it. Also, there is no clear consensus as to the objectives or length of the mission.

Although I support some action in the impoverished island, it is primarily in order to break the existing impasse and alleviate the wretched condition of the Haitian population, exacerbated by years of neglect from corrupt governments and the recent economic embargo.

Any change would give the Haitians an opportunity for political and economic renewal. The Carter solution might work if all the parties comply fully and the Haitian generals indeed relinquish power.

And yet I see absolutely no role for Israeli soldiers in this complex affair, also because the multinational force will essentially be performing housecleaning activities and maintaining internal order in the island after Jean-Bertrand Aristide is restored to power and the generals have retired from public life.

As Israel has learned in Gaza and the West Bank, any such activities may involve guerrilla warfare, sniper action and perhaps even the scenario that Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras may change his mind, or that his followers may abrogate the agreement reached and form a force to resist the newly installed government of President Aristide.

In such a case, the multinational force will pursue the insurgents, and will surely suffer casualties as well as inflict them on the Haitians, guilty and innocent alike.

Such actions could add another sordid chapter to the tragic history

tarian and agricultural successes of previous Israeli governments in Africa.

Moreover, the old cliché is still valid: Israel should not send its soldiers to die or be maimed on foreign soil thousands of kilometers away, for a cause foreign to Israeli interests.

Finally, all of this will be exacerbated if President Aristide reneges on his promise of reconciliation. The result would be internal fighting similar to what occurred in Somalia - but with more vengeance and more barbaric retaliations.

This would lead to uneasiness among the partners to the fragile coalition of nations. Recriminations would start flowing across continents and within the political structure of the US. Israel would thus be caught as an estranged player in a game it didn't belong in in the first place.

The fight in Haiti is not Israel's affair. It is happening thousands of kilometers away from home, in a country most Israelis have never visited. Most Israelis don't understand the conflict.

It is exclusively a problem of restoring democracy to a desperately poor nation and of preserving the interests of the US and the other countries in the Americas. It should be resolved solely by the Organization of American States and its member nations.

Israel didn't contribute to the problem, and it shouldn't be part of the solution.

The debt Israel owes the Clinton administration for its assistance in promoting peace in the Middle East and for its economic aid should not be paid through participation in an adventure in the Caribbean region.

The message for Israelis is simple: Stay out of Haiti.

The writer is professor of management at the University of Wisconsin, and a veteran of the Six Day and Yom Kippur wars.

(Baltimore Sun)

New rules

MIKE LITWIN

SHARON Prost is a high-powered, type-A, Washington lawyer who has a big-time job as Sen. Orrin Hatch's legal counsel.

She thought she had it all, as having it all gets defined these days for women. She had a husband, two kids and a career. Now, she has a career.

Well, technically she still has kids, but she just lost custody of them in a divorce case. She didn't beat her kids. She didn't abuse them. She lost them because... she works too hard.

The judge wrote, as reported in The New York Times, that Prost was "more devoted to work and absorbed by her work and her career than anything else in her life, including her health, her children and her family."

The husband was apparently more flexible in his work hours and found more time to spend with the kids. He doted on them, according to the ruling by the judge - a woman with children. He came to the kindergarten class to read stories. He was warm and fuzzy. In other words, he was the better, more devoted parent. Maybe he is the better parent.

Are mothers inherently more nurturing? Is the unbiblical cord destiny? Men's support groups (what kind of real man needs a support group?) say it's time the man's side was heard.

Surprisingly, some feminists don't see it that way. They see it as a '90s-style attack on the so-called modern woman.

You can understand their point. A few months ago, a judge gave custody to a father because the mother, who had a full scholarship to the University of Michigan, had

Hardworking mothers beware: you could lose your children

put her daughter in day care. The father, who was a part-time student at a community college and mowed lawns to support himself, said he would leave the child with his mother.

The judge basically ruled against day care and in favor of grandmothers who stay home, as of old. The mother, out to improve herself, would probably have been better off on welfare. (Which is interesting to note, as welfare reformers push for mothers to work and put their young children in day care.)

WE KNOW all about modern motherhood and having it all. It's a story as old as two-income families.

Prost was this kind of modern mother: Often she worked through dinner. She was also this kind of modern mother: She would get up at 5:30 in the morning so she could play with her two small sons before she left for work.

We know what modern mothers do. Like their husbands, they work. And yet they're still usually the ones who arrange the car pools, see to the day care and come home when the school nurse calls to say the kid has an earache or has fallen off the monkey bars.

If a father puts career first, he's just doing what men do. If a mother puts career anywhere near first, she has somehow broken a social compact. This is the Hillary syndrome. Could Hillary be a high-powered lawyer and a good mother, too? And why was it she had only one kid? What kind of mother is that?

It's funny, but of all the criticisms of Bill Clinton, I don't recall anybody suggesting that putting in 20-hour days as president made him a bad father.

A double standard? Well, sure. Women are used to it. And now working women, if they work that career too hard, risk losing their children, too. But that's too easy. The feminist argument, the way I remember it, is that women and men are equals. That includes mothers and fathers, who are often women and men.

If a woman can run a company as well as a man, then a man can raise children as well as a woman.

But what are the criteria for determining the better parent? Solomon left town years ago. As divorces increase and women in the workplace become ever more commonplace, this issue will not go away. In the old days, judges nearly always sided with the woman. It was easier that way. But now the rules are changing.

Is the better parent necessarily the one that spends more time with the kid? More quality time? What is quality time? The psychiatrist in the Prost case said the children were more attached to the hardworking mother.

I don't know who's right or wrong in this instance. What's clear is that it's a new day. That doesn't mean it's a better day.

(Baltimore Sun)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OUTDATED APPROACH

Sir, - The chairman of the Trans-Israel Highway Corporation (responsible for Highway No. 6) is Moshe Levy, a retired general in the IDF. Like all generals, he has planned his campaign meticulously as can be seen from his article of August 15, "A very public highway." And like all generals, he wants to win and possibly will, as his adversaries, the public transport lobby and the environmentalists, are relatively weak.

Israel wisely retires its generals early, in order to bring in fresh blood with modern ideas. This suggests that an ex-general entering the civilian sector might be somewhat behind the times, and in the case of General Levy this is so.

For why in his battle to improve Israel's transport does he advocate dated weaponry (cars and roads) instead of the latest technology (public transport including railways)?

G.L. GOLDMAN
Tel Aviv.

DISTORTED PRODUCTIONS

Sir, - As a longtime reader of The Jerusalem Post, I was greatly disturbed to read in a recent Eye on the Media column by David Bar-Ilhan about the distorted productions on Israeli-related programs on PBS.

Having been a supporter of Channel 13 for many years, I have written to the station, as well as to the network, indicating my indignation over their biased policy and have canceled my membership.

ERNEST W. MICHEL
New York.

THANKS

Sir, - Many thanks to Uri Dan and Dennis Eisenberg for their important article of September 8, "Biggest lie of them all."

MOSHE IVRY
Jerusalem.

DISGUSTING LETTER

Sir, - I was flabbergasted to read in The Jerusalem Post of August 21 the disgusting letter, "No recognition of Israel," by Dr. Chandra Muzaffar of Malaysia, who is more pro-PLO than Arafat.

I appreciate that you are willing to print letters expressing all kinds of opinions, but in this case, it is not a matter of opinion, but a collection of anti-Israeli slander and lies comparable to a blood libel. To point out just one typical example: According to Dr. Muzaffar, Islam protected the multi-religious character of Jerusalem.

Netanya.

ARRIVALS FROM NORTH-EAST INDIA:

Sir, - It is a pity that, while reporter Herb Keison ("Make room for the remnants of the lost tribes," September 2) poses as questions the allegations made against the recent arrivals from north-east India, he has not attempted to probe into their circumstances to determine the truth or otherwise of the allegations. To test the substance of the assertion that these people represent "a desperate attempt by peoples from the developing world to upgrade their standard of living," he might have asked his interviewee, Gideon Manlun, about his education, previous occupation and life-style.

Keison was talking to an intelligent and educated man, conversant with no fewer than four languages.

DOUBLE-FACED

Sir, - Nobody should be too surprised at the decision of the PLO at a meeting in Tunis chaired by Yasser Arafat on August 20, not to change its Covenant which calls for Israel's complete destruction until Israel recognizes a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Last year, Arafat assured Israel and gave notice to the whole world that this Covenant was absolutely "null and void." It was this statement which made possible the signing of

Jerusalem (Sydney, Australia).

DOUBLE-FACED

the Israel-PLO Peace Accord in Oslo on September 13, 1993. Now, if the Clause declared "null and void" is resurrected to be used as a bargaining chip, one can only conclude that it is still very much alive and operational notwithstanding statements made by Arafat to the contrary. Put another way, if you pay and acquire an article, you cannot use the same money to acquire another article. The money is spent.

A. DAVID MARKS
Jerusalem.

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New rules

September 25, 1994

PERSPECTIVE WEEKLY

A review of commentary and humor from
American press syndicates

Robert D. Novak

Clinton's Vatican Problem



"I SAY CONTROL POPULATION THE NATURAL WAY—
LET 'EM FALL OFF THE EDGE OF THE EARTH!"

Washington

Rhetorical softening of the Clinton administration's carefully planned campaign to press abortion on the poor countries of the world can be traced to misgivings expressed by the president last month in a telephone conversation with one of the most ardent pro-life advocates in Congress.

Seeking crime bill votes, President Clinton called Representative Chris Smith. But Smith quickly raised what was on his mind: the crusading pro-abortion stance taken by the United States in preparation for the Cairo conference on population control which took place earlier this month. According to Smith, Clinton then surprised him with this comment: "I don't like how we're positioned with the Vatican."

There is a classic conflict between Bill Clinton, liberal ideologue, and Bill Clinton, pragmatic politician. The ideologue permitted his subalterns to seek a Cairo policy that established the vision of population-control theorists as U.S. doctrine. The politician knows all too well that serious defections by the Catholic vote would guarantee his defeat for re-election.

The president's conversation with Smith was followed closely by a rhetoric-softening speech at the National Press Club by the architect in chief of the Cairo policy, Vice President Al Gore. But the difficulty here was shown when the reaction from the Vatican was specific criticism of Gore by Pope John Paul II, confirming Clinton's worst fears.

While Clinton's personal commitment is doubtful, reversal of the Reagan-Bush anti-abortion policy in the Third World has been an overriding goal of the American left. Included among ardent population-control advocates is State Department Counselor Timothy Wirth, who has exhibited brightly wrapped condoms in his outer office. Dr. Faith Mitchell, the department official in charge of details for the Cairo conference, was a population-control activist in San Francisco before joining the Clinton administration. Ex-Representative Bella Abzug, staunchly pro-abortion and anti-papist, is an official "private-sector adviser" for the conference.

This team left a paper trail that could not be obscured by Gore and Wirth minimizing the U.S.

position at Cairo. On May 11, 1993, Wirth bluntly told the United Nations what he wanted in Cairo: "Our position is to support reproductive choice, including access to safe abortion." As for undeveloped countries where abortion is prohibited by law, he said, "a government which is violating basic human rights should not hide behind the defense of sovereignty."

In October 1993, a State Department cable sent to all diplomatic posts made Wirth's views official. It reversed Reagan-Bush policies, saying "this administration will pursue a stand at Cairo that 'stresses... family planning and related productive health services, including safe abortion.' Another cable in March 1994 went further, asserting this basic doctrine: 'The United States believes that access to safe, legal and voluntary abortion is a fundamental right of all women.'"

But how can "safe abortion" be pursued in countries where abortion is illegal? A suggested answer was given March 22 in a private briefing by State Department officials for pro-abortion congressional staffers. "We must press the envelope as much as possible," said Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Melinda Kimble. Dr. Mitchell cut through the euphemisms to the U.S. goal: "Any language about abortion would be considered progress."

But as United Nations Ambassador Madeleine Albright has admitted, abortion advocacy by the United States has "alienated some countries." The decision by Saudi Arabia to skip the Cairo conference came as a direct reaction to American militancy. The biggest backlash, however, was the unusually aggressive posture by the Pope.

It would be hard to exaggerate the anger the Vatican aroused among liberal activists. National Public Radio slashed away at the Pope, attacking his anti-abortion campaign as "strident." State Department officials privately condemn the pontiff for making common cause with Moslem Fundamentalists in Libya and Iran.

But Bill Clinton, as he told Chris Smith, fears confrontation with the Vatican. Added to Surgeon General Joyce Elders' assaults on the Catholic clergy, the flap over Cairo is bad news politically.

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FEIFFER®

I HATE MYSELF.



I LIKE MYSELF?



I LOATHE MYSELF.



I ENJOY MYSELF.



I HAVE CONTEMPT FOR MYSELF.



I LOVE MYSELF!



I HAVE LOW SELF-ESTEEM.



I HAVE MY GOOD POINTS.



I HAVE MY GOOD POINTS.



BEGIN AGAIN.



Fred Barnes

No Excuses

Ronald Reagan had a story for every occasion. Bill Clinton has an excuse. Over lunch at the White House in 1985, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said he remembered when Soviet-American relations were far friendlier, implying the United States was responsible for their growing apart. Reagan, mildly irritated, said he was reminded of the story about a couple riding in a car. The wife complains to her husband that, after years of marriage, they don't sit close to each other anymore. "I haven't moved," the husband snaps. Clinton thinks he hasn't moved either. At a breakfast with White House TV correspondents on August 18, he explained the battered condition of his presidency and his agenda by quoting Al From, head of the Democratic Leadership Council: Americans have 1980s expectations for his presidency, but a 1980s view of government.

Like Reagan's stories, Clinton's alibis have an element of truth. Yes, the public's idea of what the government ought to do is narrow. But it's Clinton, not the American people, who has an overblown vision of what a president should achieve. Still, as excuses go, Clinton's is a classic — shifting the blame for failure in Washington from himself to the public. And if you don't buy it, he has others. It's the press, abusive and unfair, that's gutting his presidency. It's Republicans, unprecedented in their partisanship, who hobble him. It's a national wave of cynicism. It's this moment in history, after the cold war, that makes his job so difficult.

Clinton's aides insist the president believes every excuse (Reagan thought his stories were true, too). Take the one about the press. Clinton told a town meeting in Cranston, Rhode Island, that he's been maligned by the media more than any other president. Later, he pointed to *Out of Order*, the press-bashing book by Professor Thomas Patterson of Syracuse University. Patterson argues the media disdains coverage of serious issues and acts as if the only way to look at politicians is down. He cites coverage of Clinton during the 1992 campaign as notably bad. Clinton loved the book. "He's been touting it for months," says an aide. "It was on his desk."

That's not all. Morton Kondracke of *Roll Call* asked Clinton about the book during a reception in July for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and King Hussein of Jordan. Clinton said he'd read parts and asked if Kondracke had seen Patterson's new postscript on the press's treatment of Clinton's presidency. Kondracke hadn't, so the presi-

dent sent him a copy. The postscript suggests Clinton deserves high marks, not zingers, from the media. "Clinton's first-year record is the profile of a president who should have acquired a reputation for fulfilling his promises," writes Patterson. But the press is "hypercritical," with the tone of its coverage dependent less on a president's performance than on "the media's cynical bias." Whitewater, Patterson wrote, is an example of "the press's fault-finding mentality" attaining "gigantic proportions." Clinton's low approval ratings in public opinion polls? Fluctuations in polls "followed changes in the tone of his press coverage."

though highly partisan, is no more so than Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, who bedeviled Bush. In fact, Gingrich engineered Clinton's biggest win in Congress: last November's ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Since then, he's "helped" the White House on foreign policy, a Clinton aide says. "I find him very, very constructive."

Clinton's excuse that the public won't give him a fair shake comes in two forms. One is the notion that we demand great things but won't give the president the tools to achieve them. This is spurious. Clinton ran for president against big government. His programs, he said, would be non-bureaucratic and free-market oriented.

The public agreed. In exit polls on Election Day, a vast majority of voters said they preferred lower taxes and fewer government services to higher taxes and more services. But that's not what Clinton has proposed as president. Hence, public disenchantment. Clinton's other beef is that the country is drenched in cynicism. "There is so much accumulated cynicism in this country," he declared at a Democratic fund-raiser in June. That, he suggested, and not his performance, may cause extra Democratic losses in the midterm election.

this fall.

More ingenious is Clinton's blaming of history. He compares the current post-cold war era to the periods following the First and Second World Wars. After World War I, Clinton told members of Boys' Nation at the White House in July, "The American people said we do not have any more energy for the problems of the world," and they elected a president who left everyone alone. A surge in Klu Klux Klan activity and a Red scare ensued, he said. "At the end of World War II, the same thing happened, but we had a president named Harry Truman who said we're not going to walk away from our problems at home and we're not going to walk away from our obligations abroad." Naturally, Clinton identifies himself with Truman, who was vilified as "radical, incompetent, unfit to be president, too liberal," just as Clinton is now. What this shows, Clinton said, "is at the end of one time and the beginning of another, when people are used to looking at the world through this set of glasses and then they have them put on another set of glasses, anybody can be confused." I doubt Reagan has a story to top that.

Fred Barnes is a senior editor at *The New Republic*.

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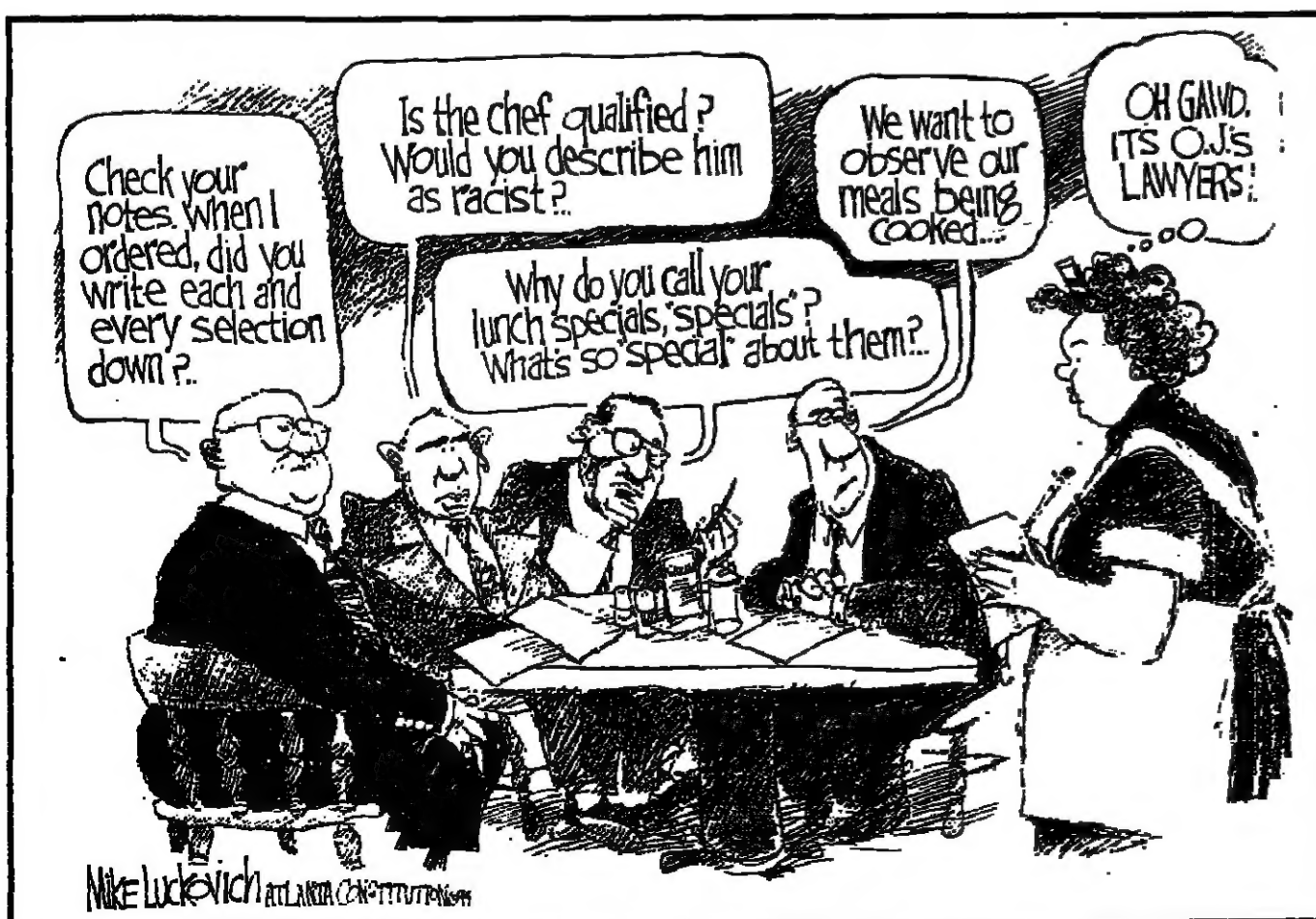
PERSPECTIVE
WEEKLY

Editor
Guy Bernfeld



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EDITORIAL CARTOONS



Mark Lilla

Phony Berlusconi

Meet Italy's loathsome leader

When Silvio Berlusconi became prime minister of Italy in April after forming a coalition with members of an ex-fascist party, U.S. newspapers reported that the rightist threat seeping Europe had finally crossed the Italian border. Conservative journalists in America have recently punctured this myth, only to erect another: Berlusconi is the leader of a Reaganite, anti-government revolution. While conservatives are correct that Italians want a more liberalized state, they do not understand that the fundamental issue is not market liberalism but legal liberalism — the most basic rule of law that is the necessary precondition of any freedom in politics and economics. In Italy, this distinction is critical.

After the Second World War Italy in many respects became a liberal society like others in Western Europe. The economy slowly modernized and spread affluence more widely, and the level of education rose. In turn, the authority of the church and family declined, making young people more independent and cosmopolitan. The Italian state, by contrast, remained

are the Italians for a clean government that they persuaded themselves Berlusconi would deliver it. They were quickly disabused. The new prime minister immediately filled his Cabinet with officials from Fininvest or from the old Craxi regime, and within weeks he tried to gain more direct control over the public TV stations. (He was blocked by Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.) All this might have been forgiven had he not mounted a foolhardy assault on the Tangentopoli magistrates. Emboldened by the pomp of the G-7 meeting in Naples, an apparent public weariness with the slow Tangentopoli trials and the surprise successes of the Italian World Cup team, Berlusconi believed the time ripe to strike. While his countrymen were watching the soccer matches, Berlusconi freed roughly 2,000 suspects placed in preventive detention and imposed strict controls on press reports of corruption investigations. By moving quickly to end Tangentopoli, Berlusconi hoped to leave the populace "both satisfied and stupefied," as Machiavelli once counseled.

"Berlusconi was also involved in 'P-2,' the secret masonic society that once included the country's most important businessmen, politicians, generals and even Vatican officials."

profoundly illiberal. It was large, overweening and weak. And it lacked an independent civil service or legal system. While these institutions were imposed on Germany by the occupying powers after the war, Italy was left to its own devices; as a result nineteenth-century habits were transmitted to the post-war world through the medium of the fascist state.

For forty-odd years, as the economy and society modernized, the state was little more than a tool used to keep the ruling parties in power. The corruption scandals that dominate today's headlines are the inevitable result of this state-supported oligarchy. But these alone do not explain the rise of Berlusconi. The small, everyday corruptions of law and procedure were what frustrated Italian citizens most. Courts and government agencies were slow and arbitrary unless one had a friend in them. No one could get a roll of stamps; it seemed, without a *raccomandazione*. Many people were making money, but only by manipulating the law.

Frustration with arbitrary rule, which has fueled more than one revolution in history, lies at the heart of Italian political passions — and to what end? The most recent, and most unlikely, beneficiary of this frustration is the suave plutocrat Berlusconi. His Italian enemies compare him to Ross Perot, but this misses his real significance. While Perot represents a traditional form of American cultural resentment, Berlusconi radiates a sleek new optimism virtually absent from Italian politics; it has earned him the admiring sobriquet *il Cavaliere* (the Knight). With his upbeat, if simple-minded, picture of the Italian future, he embodies the Italian economic and social revolution, and now promises to extend it to the state. However mistaken the Italian's trust in him, it speaks to their frustration with the contradiction between the state and society that has made Italian public life a sewer.

The problem is that Berlusconi has no intention of resolving the contradiction. He is the contradiction. His corporation, Fininvest, which dominates the worlds of private television, publishing, retailing and even soccer could not have succeeded without the help of his close friend Bettino Craxi, the former Socialist Party leader now hiding out in Tunisia, a fugitive from Italian justice. Craxi was instrumental in "liberalizing" the communications market while leaving it virtually unregulated, thus permitting Berlusconi to build a web of TV stations, newspapers and magazines that would be illegal in most other modern countries. Berlusconi was also involved in "P-2," the secret masonic society that once included the country's most important businessmen, politicians, generals and even Vatican officials. P-2 has been directly linked to various banking scandals and indirectly to a host of other illegal activities in and out of government, and we are learning through the Tangentopoli investigations just how much of Fininvest's real estate business depended on the public-private ties Berlusconi now campaigns against.

Seldom has a wolf been so improbably attired in lambswool — yet so desperate

He miscalculated badly. Not least, he underestimated the cleverness of the Milan investigators, who proved more attentive students of Machiavelli. Their most prominent magistrate, Antonio Di Pietro, called a press conference after the suspects were freed to announce the abandonment of Tangentopoli. Speaking solemnly, he concluded by looking up at the camera and whispering, "Please excuse my tone of voice. I'm all choked up." That was enough to return Italian public opinion temporarily to its senses. Demonstrations against the decree began the next day and faxes rained down on government offices and news bureaus, denouncing the move and begging Di Pietro to stay. When Berlusconi's partners threatened to quit the coalition over the issue, he was forced to retreat, though at this writing the detainees still remain free. Once the decree was officially dead the magistrates went on the offensive, placing Berlusconi's brother and two business associates under house arrest for bribing treasury officials — charges that were probably prepared in advance to meet the expected Berlusconi assault.

The battle between Berlusconi and Di Pietro is not being fought by the standard rules of liberal democracy. But whether Italy becomes truly liberal may well depend on whose temporary state of emergency is imposed — Di Pietro's or Berlusconi's. Berlusconi has cynically appealed to legal procedure, talking of "ordinary citizens" needing protection from the magistrates, whose relative autonomy from the court system and the police he would like to end. (He even offered Di Pietro a ministry in the hopes of silencing him.) It is true that suspects have languished up to eight months in jail without trial, usually due to court delays, and that the magistrates have used this threat to extract information from frightened businessmen and their families. Amnesty International and U.S. officials have protested this practice as a violation of human rights. But those who care about the future of liberalism and human rights in Italy can only hope that the practice continues, at least until the principle of law can be established properly.

The best outcome, of course, would be the victory of a new majority committed to calling a constitutional convention to reform the basic structures of the state. But until a single party or coalition can offer the reforms Italian's desire, the so-called Second Republic is more likely to be the scene of a struggle, at times dirty, between the powerful representatives of the old regime and the brave but uncontrolled magistrates. In Italy, as in the ex-Soviet bloc, second-best solutions may be the only ones available to combat officially-sanctioned lawlessness. The need to distinguish between the friends and the enemies of liberal democracy did not cease with the end of the cold war. It just got harder.

Mark Lilla is associate director of the Institute for Advanced European Studies at New York University

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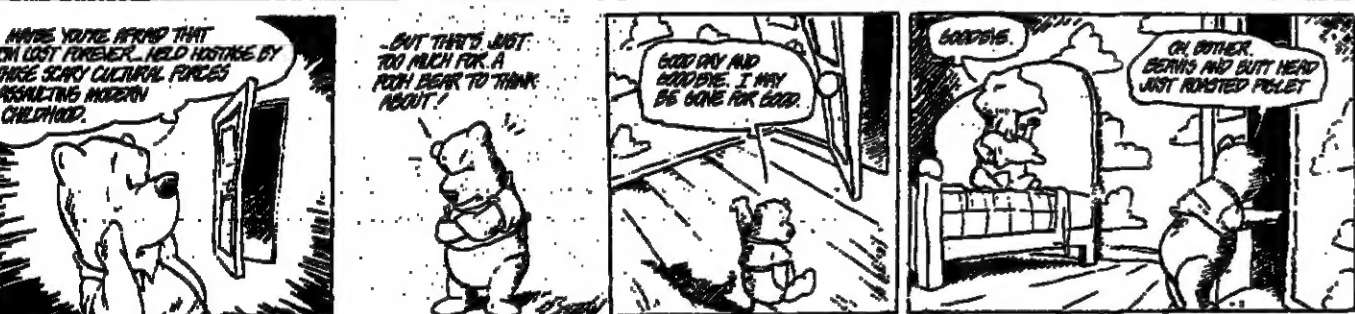
Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



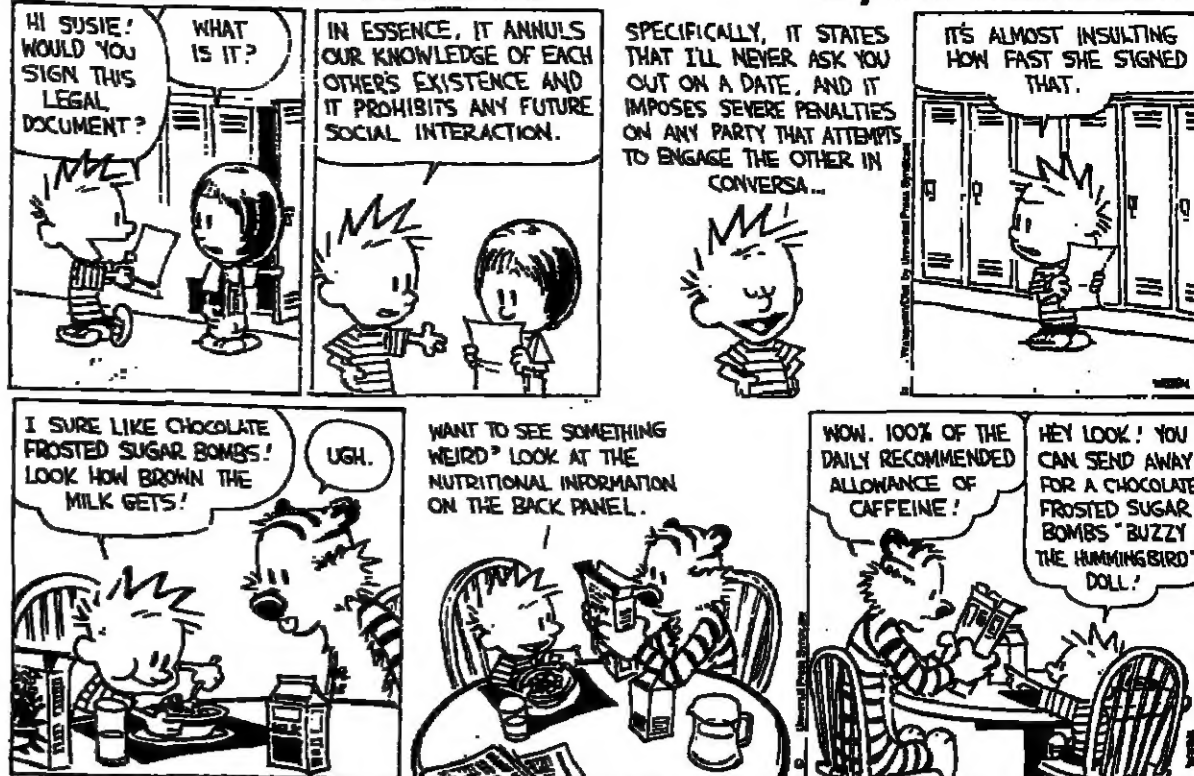
SHOE

by Jeff MacNelly



Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson



B.C.

by Johnny Hart



PEANUTS

by Charles M. Schulz

THE FAR SIDE
by GARY LARSON

THE NEWSDAY CROSSWORD

Edited by Stanley Newman
TEAM SPIRIT: Major-league solving
by Shirley Soloway

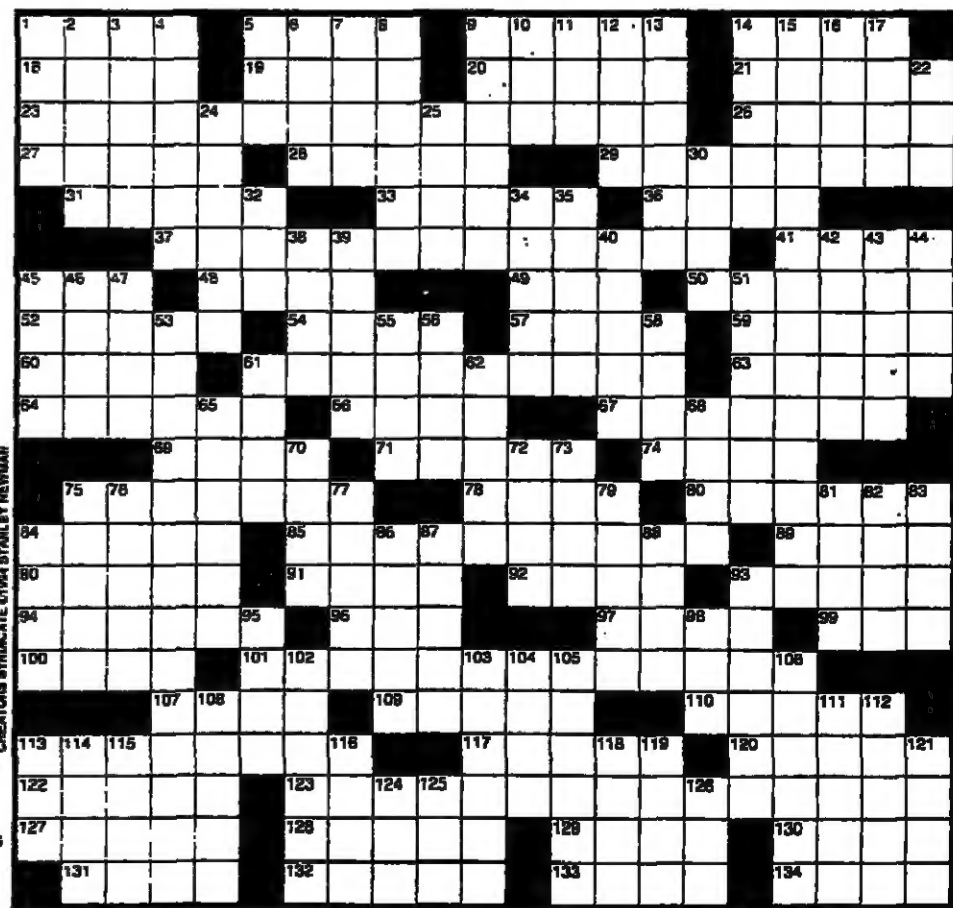
ACROSS

- 1 Monastic chamber.
5 Becomes crystal clear
9 Ilac precursor
14 About 4800 square yards
18 Jal ____
19 Author Hunter
20 Rice-based dish
21 Canine cosmonaut
23 Physical flair
26 "Stormy Weather" composer
27 Out to lunch
28 Admit to
29 Most reliable
31 Big-bang liquid
33 Leafy garnish
36 Hindu noblewoman
37 Phrase from a jazz tune
41 Org. formed in 1949
45 Commercial interruptions
48 Regan's father
49 Had for dinner
50 St. George's foe
52 Joel and Jennifer
54 Part of Einstein's equation
57 Pasteur portrayer
59 San Antonio shrine
60 Mitchell's plantation
61 Fish dish
63 Prefix for state
64 Batter's posture
66 Lat. abbr.
67 Disposable hankies
69 All My Children villainess
71 Show off
74 Milk choice
75 First games
78 Preliminary race
80 Deep-seated
84 Squad-car accessory

DOWN

- 1 Misery star
2 "Daniel" singer John
3 Actress Christine
4 Frasier's wife on Cheers
5 Receive in the mail
6 Satanic
7 Curtain trim
8 Grab away
9 Small piano
10 Feel awful
11 GC less XLIX
12 Pled Piper's following

- 13 Days ____ (olden times)
14 Deion of films
15 1 or 1,001
16 Get one's goat
17 ____ out a living (gets by)
22 Opp.-meaning word
24 Matriculates
25 Cold Adriatic wind
30 Frying medium
32 Corrida cheer
34 Penny black, e.g.
35 Abs exercise
38 Title for 109 Across
39 Tricks of the ____
40 The Balcony playwright
42 Banded gemstone
43 Heavy reading
44 ____ about (approximately)
45 Reps.
46 "Oh, heck!"
47 Medical fluids
51 Ex-grape
53 Diner dish
55 Aerospace products
56 Easy task
58 Eye part
61 Philosopher Descartes
62 Hilo halo
65 Tune processor
68 Frank casing
70 Speed-skater Helden
72 Landlord's income
73 Filled tortilla
75 Ship of fuels
76 Literary form
77 Quick belt
79 Sacred scroll
81 Ato ____ (Abbott and Costello film)
82 Times to remember



QUOTE CRYPTOGRAM by Rebecca Kornbluh

BU BGPECK NGR CZ YEDNZKCF - LEC SGQNZ EWRC MDRCF WFUPEDFM DO

D'Z XCCF GFC - MKGQYEG BWKT

Last Week's Quote Cryptogram: Few things are harder to put up with than a good example - Mark Twain

Frank Beacham

Questioning Technology:

Television's Lost Technology

In a darkened movie theater, watching the media-stoked killing and mayhem in Oliver Stone's *Natural Born Killers*, I was struck by a deep sense of sadness over yet another of life's lost opportunities. Once again, I thought, our generation has squandered one of its most powerful tools. Once again, we have chosen the path of greed over the enhancement of our own cultural values.

As a child of the '60s, I grew up with the simple, naive belief that the power of television could — and would — be eventually used to make the world a better place. As an idealistic young newsreel cameraman on assignment at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago, I first saw the machinery that I thought would free television from the centralized control of corporate institutions.

It was a sight that astonished me. A young Japanese reporter carried a portable black-and-white television camera and recorder on his shoulder. This miniature, body-worn TV studio was called a "Portapak." (Back in 1968, all TV news was shot on 16mm film; many TV studio cameras were seemingly as large as Volkswagen Beetles. Cables extending from these cameras were thicker than many human arms and, quite literally, weighed tons!)

I stopped the man and asked about the amazing contraption he carried on his shoulder. He told me Sony would be selling it in America soon and some day in the future personal video recording systems would be cheap enough that just about anybody could use one to make home-made television programs. At this, my imagination went into overdrive.

A few years later I bought my own Sony Portapak. By then (the early '70s) it worked in color and many everyday people were beginning to make documentaries with the dream of having them broadcast on TV. Groups like Ant Farm, VideoFreex, Global Village and People's Video Theater sprang up to make alternative television. One of the best was a group called Top Value Television (TVTV), who made some terrific counterculture documentaries at the Super Bowl, beauty pageants, political conventions, etc. For a while, at least, it looked like the lid would eventually be blown off corporate-controlled television.

But something went wrong. All the rosy predictions about the liberation of broadcast television eventually turned out to be false. Now, a quarter-century later, the minicam has spawned the likes of Robin Leach, Geraldo, tabloid



television and a cast of characters only Oliver Stone could create. TV's liberating technology not only has been lost, it has nurtured the sleaziest generation of programming in the history of the medium.

The technological turning point came in the mid-1980s when — after using the new video technology for a few years to produce news segments — the broadcast industry began to adopt the minicam technology for its own entertainment programming. By this time the TV camera and video recorder had been collapsed into a single, handheld container and the cost and quality of these cheap "camcorders" had become good enough for prime time.

Broadcasters quickly discovered that programming that had once cost a million dollars an hour to produce could now be made for less than a fourth as much. The doors were first opened for "entertainment magazines" and then a little later for "tabloid" television, which now dominates prime time. The

minicam — a tool that was supposed to liberate television — was quickly co-opted by those that already held central control of television.

Looking back, I realize today how naive I was during the '60s in my idealistic views toward television and how the medium might be eventually used as a force for social change. The late producer and actor John Houseman understood the broadcasting industry well: "Never has the nation's entertainment been so consistently unimaginative, so inanely repetitive, so utterly lacking in quality and so horribly, catatonically dull. And never, may I add, has it made so much money."

According to Houseman, as long as mass media is driven by mass marketing methods "the problem of creating entertainment capable of satisfying the tastes and needs of diverse kinds of audiences will not be faced."

However, changes in media technology have historically altered content, and not necessarily for the best. Harold A. Innis,

the Canadian scholar and author of *The Bias of Communication*, endorsed the theory that control of the means of communication has always represented the main force of history, affecting the destinies of entire civilizations. Innis wrote — long before the age of television — that constant changes in communications technology become a crucial factor in determining cultural values. "These technological changes," said Innis, "increase the difficulties of recognizing balance, let alone achieving it."

So here we are in 1994, armed with the most advanced digital communications technology ever known to any civilization. We have television cameras the size of thumbtacks and the ability to beam images into the home as they happen from anywhere on the planet. Yet, as I watch Oliver Stone turn his mirror on the society that television technology helped create, I feel a bit sick.

"The world is violent, and we're swamped in it in this century," said Stone in a recent interview about *Natural Born Killers*. "So I

mirror that — I'm a distorting mirror, like in a circus. I'm making the point that the killers have been so idealized and so glorified by the media that the media become worse than the killers. I'm making the point that we have reached a proportion that's almost insane."

In pondering how we dig ourselves out of this morass, I recall the words of the poet T.S. Eliot: "You cannot, in any scheme for the reformation of society, aim directly at a condition in which the arts will flourish; these activities are probably by-products for which we cannot deliberately arrange the conditions."

"On the other hand," Eliot said, "their decay may always be taken as a symptom of some social ailment to be investigated."

Eliot's investigation led him to describe the "steady influence which operates silently in any mass society organized for profit for the depression of standards and culture. The increasing organization of advertisement and propaganda — or the influencing of masses of men by any means

except their intelligence — is all against them."

"The economic system is against them; the choice of ideals and confusion of thought in our large-scale mass education is against them; and against them also is the disappearance of any class of people who recognize public and private responsibility of patronage for the best that is made and written."

Many think there is hope for pulling ourselves from the pit of cultural mediocrity when the mass media is transformed by digital technology into some kind of information superhighway. Supposedly, the huge capacity of the system will allow for higher-quality "niche" programming and greater diversity. However, as a tattered veteran of the video revolution, I wouldn't bet on it.

When I hear this optimistic scenario about a vast information superhighway I remind those of a statement made by Home Box Office chairman Michael Fuchs at an entertainment industry conference in New York in 1993.

"Everyone says 500 channels," said Fuchs. "The independent filmmakers raise their hands and say, 'Now you are going to have to buy my movies.' No! Those 500 channels are going to be reconfigured old channels. There'll be eight HBOs, multiplexed. There will be 100 pay-per-views and there will be 10,000 shopping channels!"

As we learned so well in the '60s and '70s with portable video and again in the '80s with cable television, it will take much, much more than technology to change television.

The real media revolution can come only when we — as a collective of determined people — finally assert that our right to our own culture is higher than the unfettered right of a corporation to sell its products. That means the rights of the individual must be equal in all ways to the rights of the corporation. Only then can we begin to deflate the bubble of mindless consumerism, limit advertising pollution and recover media for arts, education and entertainment programming that's not beholden to some corporate or government interest.

Harnessing the forces of greed in our society may be the biggest battle we face if we want to save our culture, but it is the only real power we have to pull ourselves from the decaying media cesspool.

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Sallie Tillsdale

Shoe And Tell
The quest for American-made sneakers

I live in Portland, Oregon, where Nike has its corporate headquarters and where the first Niketown store was built, but for the last several years I've worn Reeboks. This winter my Reeboks began to give out. It was time to look for new shoes. I started browsing, picking up one spanking clean, aerodynamically designed sneaker after the other and reading the small labels hidden inside: "Made in China," "Made in Korea," "Made in Indonesia," "Made in Thailand." A few years ago Nike's overseas labor practices were publicized, and the small scandal that followed made it clear that the foreign operations of a number of U.S. shoe companies left a lot to be desired. My Reeboks were made in Korea, and I promised myself that my next pair of athletic shoes would be made in America.

I asked clerks about American-made shoes. The ones who aren't bewildered by my request told me there's no such thing as an American-made court shoe, unless you count Chuck Taylors. So I called Nike, and made my way through voice-mail until I reached a customer service representative. When I told him my problem, he replied that the company was "still manufacturing in Indonesia and a lot of other countries in that area."

"Do you know if any of those factories are unionized?" I asked. There was a short silence.

"I don't know if they have unions in Indonesia," he finally said.

"Well, are Nike's domestic employees unionized?"

But he'd grown impatient by then. "We're all management here," he answered. "We don't need unions."

I called the headquarters for L.A. Gear in Santa Monica. "I want to talk to someone about how your shoes are manufactured," I told the young woman in customer service. "Are they made in the United States?"

"Made in the U.S.?" She seemed taken aback. Their shoes are made in Brazil and Asia, she said.

When I called Reebok, I identified myself as a journalist, and this time I was transferred to Corporate Public Relations. "All of our shoes are manufactured

outside the United States," a woman told me. I asked her which countries and she didn't know. She did, however, send me Reebok's Human Rights Standards brochure. Artfully designed, done up in red, white and blue, it uses phrases like "appropriate in light of national practices and conditions" to define acceptable wages and working schedules. It took me several more calls to find out the countries in which Reebok manufactures appropriately — China, Thailand, Indonesia, Korea and the Philippines.

I went back to stores and looked at labels — in Filas, Adidas, Avias, Etonics, China, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines. By now, my Reeboks had worn a hole in them.

Most shoe workers in Southeast Asia are teenagers and young women. They work fifteen-to-sixteen-hour days doing endless piece work. (Even Reebok's space-age brochure mentions sixty-hour work weeks as normal.) Many of these women live away from their families in barracks; in some cases, they are virtual prisoners, forbidden to leave the factory compound without a pass. The minimum wage in Indonesia is now \$1.80 per day. And it's not always enforced.

Jeff Ballinger, a labor lawyer specializing in Asian issues, told me that even Indonesia's minimum wage at sixty hours a week fails to meet the local poverty level. He pointed out that Bata, which makes a variety of cheap shoes largely for the Asian market, pays its workers \$3.90 per day — quite a bit more than companies producing for the American market.

The woman I spoke with at Reebok hadn't known how much Asian workers making Reeboks were paid. "We don't own the manufacturing plants," she'd



said — a common practice. According to Jeff Fielder of the AFL-CIO, much of this kind of manufacturing is now done through third parties. American companies contract with Asian entrepreneurs, often South Korean, who buy and run the factories producing shoes for the American market. Fielder call this "exploitation by proxy."

And then I called Nike one more time, as a journalist. I spoke with Keith Peters, the director of public relations. Our conversation was peppered with Peter's long silences. He told me that it wasn't "economically viable" for Nike to make its shoes in the United States. (This is the same company that considered a serious cash bid for Madison Square Garden, the Knicks and Rangers included). Why was Asia a better choice? "Some of it clearly has to do with the cost of labor," Peters said. Then he brightened, remembering the South Koreans. "Nike owns no factories," he noted. "We contract with people," adding that the company demanded workers be paid "at least the minimum wage mandated by law in the country we manufacture in."

"I would like to know how I, as a consumer, can feel good about buying shoes made under conditions that don't meet American human rights standards," I said. "I would like to buy a homegrown product. Can you help me with that?"

"I might point out that there are 2,500 people who work for Nike right here."

"How many people work for Nike overseas?" I asked. Peters didn't know. Nike has only a few hundred actual employees in Asia, he said, many of them in quality control. But on the other side of the middlemen, about 75,000 people make Nike shoes and clothing.

So I called New Balance and talked to Catherine Shepard in the press relations department. She told me that 70 percent of their shoes are made in the United States, at four plants in Massachusetts and Maine; the rest are made in Europe and Asia. New Balance's plants aren't unionized, but all are run on a modular manufacturing plan — meaning no assembly-line piece work. Employees are paid between \$10 and \$12 per hour, plus bonuses and benefits. "We're working toward being 100 percent U.S. made," she said. Then Shepard told me the bad news. The women's court shoe that would best meet my needs is one of the few made in China. But a men's court shoe might work, she added, since New Balance shoes come in several different widths.

Every time I turn on the television, I see Michael Jordan and Larry Bird, Nancy Kerrigan, and Bo Jackson and Charles Barkley — ducking and jumping and running and skating for shoe companies. When I spoke with Keith Peters of Nike, I asked him how much money Nike spends on endorsement contracts.

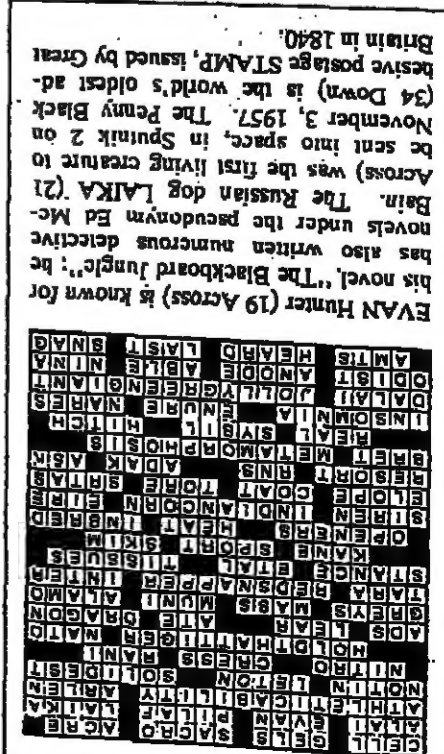
"That number," he insisted, "is not divulged." It was widely reported that Nike signed Alonzo Mourning to a \$16 million contract just last year.

How much does it matter, I wondered, squeaking around the volleyball court in my frayed Reeboks? How easily do principles give way to the pressing need for ankle support? For brand loyalty? For fashion?

Manufacturing in the United States is not economically viable. Can't be done. But New Balance manages to survive, albeit on a scale smaller than Nike. How much would Nike, which had profits of \$360 million in 1993, earn if it manufactured shoe here, or simply paid its overseas workers a living wage? Some, what less, perhaps. But the company would probably stay afloat.

Last week, I bought a pair of New Balance 665s with a little label inside reading "USA." The plain white shoes cost \$59.95, and I like the fit. They're comfortable in several different ways.

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New rules

Tots rush for slots in top preschool

MALCOLM GLADWELL
NEW YORK

"No, no, no," says the besieged receptionist at the exclusive All Souls Pre-School. "We are not sending out applications for our 1995 fall class. Parents should call and leave a name. The school will pick 100 or so by lottery, and only those few will be permitted to apply for the handful of open places."

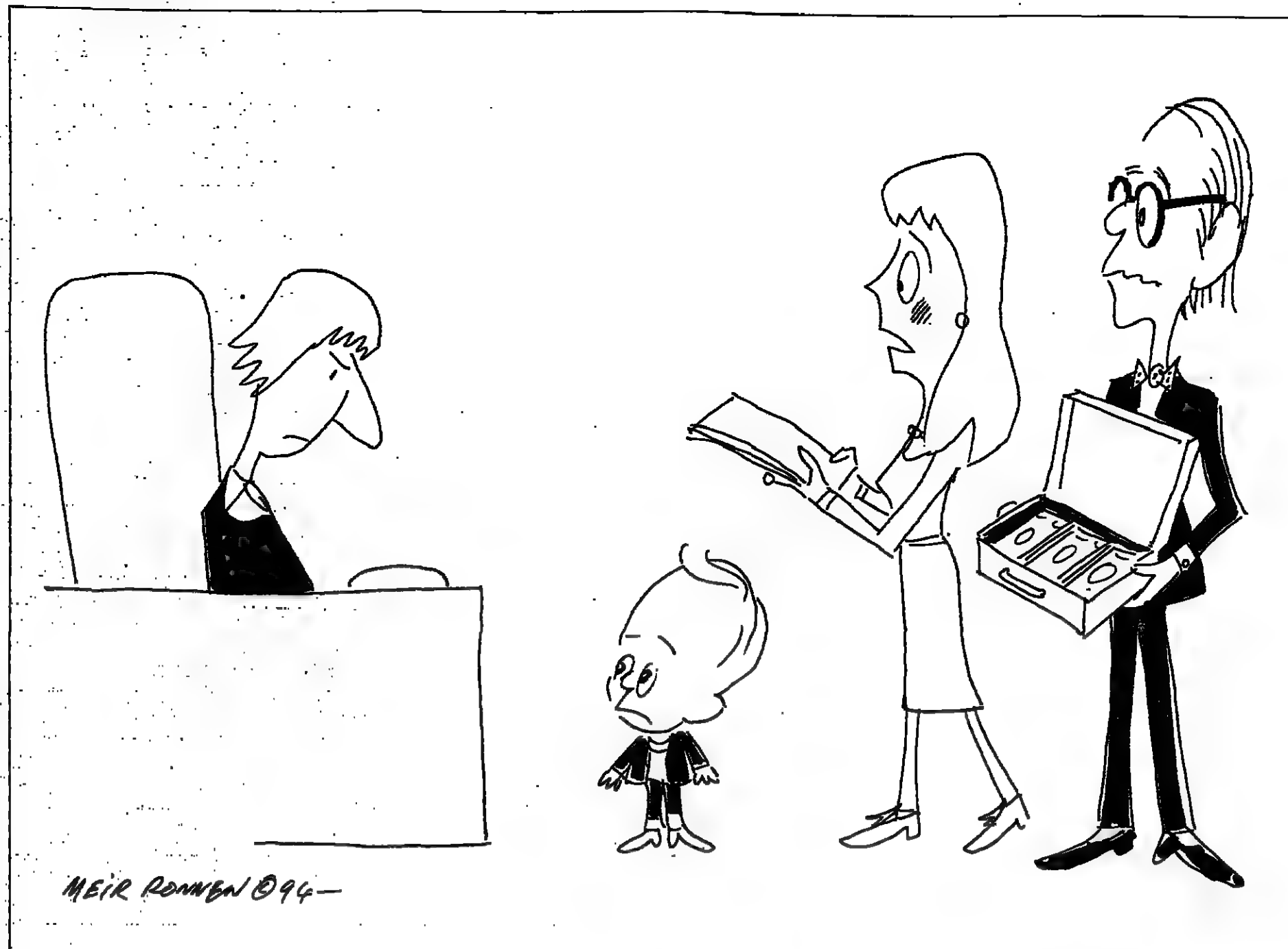
"I know it sounds arbitrary and mean," she says, in tones that suggest she has said this many times before, "but it's a big city. We don't want to involve parents whose children have only a 300-to-1 chance of getting in."

Three hundred to 1? No doubt the new school year dawned bright and peaceful this month in Arkansas. In Kansas, some blissful father is walking his three-year-old to grandma's house through fields of gently swaying wheat. But not here, not on the day when the competition for places in the city's most prestigious preschools begins in earnest. Here, today is merely the first day of trying to get into school.

At this very moment, along the exclusive avenues of Manhattan's Upper East Side, mothers and fathers are on the phone, requesting applications and getting their names on lists, aware as they anxiously speed-dial and re-dial of how much little Ashley's or little Max's future rests on what happens over the next few months.

Getting into a good preschool, as everyone in Manhattan's wealthiest neighborhood knows, is the only sure way to get into a good private school, which is the only sure way to get into a good college, which is the only sure way to get a good job on Wall Street, which is, in turn, the only sure way to afford a good preschool.

The parents who believe this are fully prepared to pay up to \$10,000 a year for their children. Five hundred parents called All Souls last year for 24 spots.



"There are an unlimited number of Mercedes for sale," said Michael Thomas, a longtime chronicler of Manhattan society. "If you have the money, you can find a house in the Hamptons. But there are only so many places in the very best preschools."

Now there are application forms that run several pages: "How long has your child been crawling? Did he/she first crawl forward or backward?" Then come letters of reference and, for those lucky enough to advance that far, separate rounds of interviews with both parents and child.

The key, according to some parents, is a kind of subtle embroidery of the child's talents, an overall applications package that portrays the child as playful yet directed, filled with the normal youthful vigor yet a step apart.

Here the letter of reference is critical. In *Your Child's First School*, the recent book by New York educator Diana Townsend-Butterworth that has become the bible of ambitious parents, the author provides several paradigmatic letters that she says strike the appropriate tone for nursery school applicants:

"I think of Vicky explaining to her friends the details of a game she has invented or cutting out wings for toy horses so they can fly like Pegasus," one begins. "I think of her jousting matches with her sister riding through the yard on a toy horse and of the costume dramas she and her friends like to put on when we come to dinner."

The theater is no place for a tyke to see living puppets or mans on strings

It all started with Doron, who announced at nursery school one day: "Me I seen Piccoli!" One bystander, an infant young in years but wonderfully bright for her age and strikingly handsome, ran to her father and said: "Daddy, I want Piccoli!" "You're too young to go to the theater," replied her father firmly. "I don't want to hear another word on the subject, and that's final!"

The time has come to reveal that the above speakers are, respectively, this writer and his youngest daughter Renana, and it follows that they went to the puppet-show all right. On the way there I learned that my daughter's acquaintance with matters theatrical was surprisingly vast. She seemed to have a natural flair for the stage, as indeed she told me herself: "When I'm big I'll play in the theater."

"Daddy," she breathed, "Why's it all dark?" "It's always dark in the theater," I said. "Why?" "Because that's how it is," I said. "But why?" We carry on this kind of meaningful conversation all the time. Once you're stuck on the why-track with her you'll never get unstuck again, except by introducing startling new elements into the situation, like: "Look, sweetie, Daddy's standing on his head!" or "Bubble gum, anyone?"

Bringing up children isn't as easy as it sounds. Like how do you explain to such a slip of a girl that it has to be dark in the theater because the visual-focal impact... the concentration... dunno.... "Renana!" I said crossly. "Be quiet now or we'll go home!" Here, fortunately, the curtain went up and the stage filled with cute little marionettes who started romping about. Renana watched them with great goggle-eyes: "Daddy, why are those silly thingummies dancing?" "They're dancing because they're so glad Renana is here."

"Wood? Like trees?" "No! Like tables!" I never cared much for Doron myself. The silence at my side lasted for a full minute. I was getting worried. "Daddy," said Renana at last, "Why strings?" "Puppets are pulled on strings." "Not puppets! Mans!" I realized I'd never be able to cope with this on my own, so I called on an usher for help: "Please, mister, are those actors, or just puppets?" "Course they're not puppets," said that ass with a huge wink at me. "Those are real actors!" Renana sent me a pitying glance. She never thought much of my intellect. Puppets singing and dancing! What next? "Daddy," she said, "Why haven't I got strings on me?" "Because you aren't a puppet." "I am too! Mummy says I am!" There, now she was crying. "You're a puppet, you're a puppet," I assured her. The little animals which appeared on the stage next saved the day: "Bow-wow!" began Renana, surveying them. "Miaow! Moo! Cock-a-doodle-doo! Daddy, what's that?"

KISHON'S KEYHOLE EPHRAIM KISHON

"Go away, thingummies!" cried Renana. "Stop it!" "Shhh! Don't shout!" "Then why're they dancing?" "It's their profession. Like Daddy writes, Renana wrecks the house - actors dance."

Translated by Miriam Arad

Basic tips for healthy fish

HEADS 'N' TAILS
DYORA BEN SHAUL

A neighbor who keeps an attractive aquarium in her sitting room recently told me that one week almost all her fish suddenly got sick and died. What happened is a too familiar story for fish owners - two weeks before the deaths she had put four new fish into the aquarium. They were the first to die, she said.

The new fish were apparently infected with some disease, either bacterial, viral or fungal, and they infected the entire population. The only way to avoid this is to quarantine all new fish and snails for at least two and preferably three weeks before introducing them into the aquarium.

If after the quarantine period the fish are still alive and healthy, then they can be introduced into the aquarium. This is simple if there is a small extra aquarium on hand, although an ordinary goldfish bowl or a large glass jar would suffice.

If the container has an adequate diameter with enough surface area at the top of the water (approximately four square centimeters per fish), then there is no need for a spare aerator. An extra heater is needed only during the winter.

Be sure to keep the quarantine chamber in a shaded area, so it will not get too warm. Also, add a few healthy floating plants from the main aquarium and feed the fish a good, light diet.

Observe them every day for signs of illness.

These include white dots on the skin, which signify a fungal infection; extreme reddening of the gill slits and/or swollen gills that stand out from the body, which may be either bacterial or fungal infection; and signs of lethargy, increased transparency or what appears to be a lack of orientation, which is usually viral or possibly bacterial.

For new snails, watch to see if they are moving about and feeding. Since some snails only feed at night, take a peek at the aquarium during the later hours.

New plants can also infect an aquarium if they have been in an environment where there were sick fish. It is a good idea to disinfect new plants, which is simple to do. First, soak the plants for half an hour in a container with one tablespoon chlorine bleach (economical) and a liter of boiled, cooled water.

Remove them from the solution and rinse well with running water. Then leave them in a solution of one teaspoon table salt per liter overnight, rinse, and they should be safe to introduce into the aquarium.

None of these procedures are difficult, and in many cases they can save the loss of an entire aquarium of beautiful fish and plants.

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European soccer coaches favor immediate punishment

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Europe's international soccer coaches are handing a series of ideas to FIFA and UEFA designed to make the game more attacking and bring more goals.

They are also urging the game's governing bodies to crack down further on violent play and to make punishment more immediate, possibly by sending off cautioned players for 10 minutes in a "sin-bin."

The two-day discussion among almost all of Europe's national team coaches ended by leaving FIFA and UEFA a host of ideas they believe will improve the game and build on the success of this year's World Cup finals.

Swedish coach Tommy Svensson said: "We all realized we have a common responsibility to make football more popular and exciting for the spectators."

"I think, and hope, that the series of new ideas that came up will be beneficial to offensive football. We have proposed FIFA and UEFA consider them seriously."

No list of measures was officially published, but the coaches want the governing bodies to ensure referees give better protection to players on the ball, to create more scoring chances, and for the referees to be better trained.

FIFA technical director Walter Gagg

welcomed the proposals as "very positive" and said they would be discussed in November by the Taskforce 2000 group responsible for formulating innovative changes to the game.

"The coaches have suggested improving the game by cutting down on violence, and having more activity on the field and more goals, and they want to punish the more negative players," he said.

"They want referees to clamp down on violent tackles not just from behind, but from the side and front. Most importantly, they want referees to protect soccer players and give more opportunities to strikers to score goals."

"FIFA is always looking to improve the game, and we will be discussing all the points which can give more opportunities to offensive players. Some are very worthwhile, but some are absolutely not practical."

"The overwhelming sense was that they want to support offensive players and teams that go out to win, not teams that go out not to lose."

England coach Terry Venables said he was in favor of an ice-hockey style sin-bin with players shown the yellow card sitting out some of the match.

"I support the idea of a sin-bin because I like the idea of immediate punishment, and I use it in training," he

said. "I don't think we should mess with the game too much, but if a recommendation improves the game then I would be all in favor of it."

UEFA technical director Andy Roxburgh, who organized the convention, said most coaches supported more instant punishment.

"They want yellow cards to influence that particular game, not some team that would benefit later when the player is suspended," he said.

The former Scotland coach had suggested players encroaching at free kicks not simply be booked, but taken out of the play by being forced another 10 meters behind the defensive wall.

He said: "There were a scattering of ideas that UEFA will consider. While they have to take care to balance their defense, all the coaches were talking 90 percent about offensive play, about looking to attack whenever they can."

Roxburgh added: "Brazilian coach Carlos Alberto Parreira said he took care of his team's defensive discipline and organization in order to win the World Cup. But the reason he won was because of the flair and running of his strikers."

"It's all about how you play when you attack, not how many forwards you have, and these coaches want to attack."

Huizenga clan has virtual monopoly on S. Florida sports

MIAMI (AP) — Wayne Huizenga's family has cornered the market on professional sports in South Florida, leaving fans to wonder what his unprecedented monopoly will mean.

The billionaire chairman of Blockbuster Entertainment Corp. — the core business of which is movie videotape rentals — became a local hero when he brought two expansion franchises to Miami in 1993: the Major League Baseball Florida Marlins and the NHL Florida Panthers.

This year, he purchased the Miami Dolphins of the NFL, and his brother-in-law completed the family grand slam in August by acquiring control of the Miami Heat of the NBA.

Huizenga, one of the most influential men in American professional sports, remains popular with local fans. But they should be wary of the power he has accumulated, several sports business experts warn.

"The thing that would concern me the most is that there is a man who is one of the wealthiest men in the US, and who already has an enormous amount of economic power and political influence," says Andrew Zimbalist, an economist at Smith College and the author of *Baseball and Billions*.

"When you can have such an impact, it's in the interest of local officials and executives to cooperate with you. The more such power you gain, the more you can manipulate public policy to your interest. That can ultimately hurt taxpayers."

Zimbalist cites Huizenga's successful bid to create a special taxing district for Blockbuster Park, his planned entertainment complex that would include a stadium for the Marlins and an arena for the Panthers and perhaps the Heat.

There appears to be nothing illegal about Huizenga's sports empire, says Jerome Hoffman, chief of the Florida attorney general's Antitrust Section in Tallahassee. But Huizenga's dominance of one

market is less than ideal, Hoffman says.

"I think you'd like to see diversity in ownership," Hoffman says. "That removes any doubt that one person is controlling all of the franchises and allowing one to suffer in favor of another — for example, putting more money into the baseball team than into the football team."

Author Gerald Scully can also envision such a scenario for Huizenga.

"If his baseball team is not doing well and his basketball team is, he might pull resources out of one for the other and weaken his ability to field a good basketball team," says Scully, who wrote *The Business of Major League Baseball*.

Huizenga says his primary goal for each sports franchise is the same as for each Blockbuster video rental franchise: to make money.

However, he denies widespread speculation that he'll be involved in the operation of the Heat. Huizenga's brother-in-law, Harris Hudson, says the team will be his to run.

Huizenga also owns Joe Robbie Stadium, where the Dolphins and Marlins play. The stadium was praised by FIFA officials who initially considered it for the recently completed World Cup. It was not used because of FIFA's requirement to have the stadium the entire month and the inflexibility of the baseball schedule.

Zimbalist notes with alarm that Huizenga has talked of installing a video terminal at each seat in his new baseball park so fans can interact with the game.

"He's turning baseball into a big electronics exercise, rather than a game that is played on the field by human beings," Zimbalist says.

"He's going to take a community experience and turn it into an individual experience. If I were the commissioner of baseball or any other sport, I wouldn't let him do it. But I don't think anybody is going to stop him."



WAY BACK WHEN — Dan Bronthers, who led the National League in batting four times, was one of the great sluggers of the late 19th Century.

10-part baseball documentary airing on public television in US

KEN Burns's 10-part television documentary, "Baseball," is presently airing in the US on the Public Broadcasting Service network. Burns is the creator of the highly acclaimed "Civil War" TV documentary, also shown on PBS. Following is a brief synopsis of each chapter:

First Inning (1840s-1900) — "Our Game" examines the origins of baseball and the sport's 19th-century history.

Second Inning (1900-1910) — "Something Like a War" focuses on some of the game's most famous and infamous players, including Christy Mathewson, Honus Wagner and Ty Cobb.

Third Inning (1910-1920) — "The Faith of 50 Million People" looks at the early career of Babe

Ruth and the notorious 1919 Black Sox Scandal.

Fourth Inning (1920-1930) — "A National Heirloom" looks at how Babe Ruth changed the game of baseball and rescued the game from scandal.

Fifth Inning (1930-1940) — "Shadow Ball" shows how the Negro Leagues prospered in the shadow of the Major Leagues during the Great Depression.

Sixth Inning (1940-1950) — "The National Pastime" features Joe DiMaggio's hitting streak in 1941, Ted Williams' dominance the same year, the formation of the women's baseball league during World War II and Jackie Robinson's debut in 1947 as a Brooklyn Dodger.

Seventh Inning (1950-1960) —

"The Capital of Baseball" travels through the 1950s, when New York City had the Yankees, the Giants and the Dodgers.

Eighth Inning (1960-70) — "A Whole New Ballgame" looks at the turbulent '60s and why many questioned the game's relevance. The episode also examines the careers of Sandy Koufax, Bob Gibson and Carl Yastrzemski.

Ninth Inning (1970-present) — "Home" looks at the state of the game today, the formation of the free agent system, team expansion and the ongoing battle between labor and management (the chapter was produced before the strike began).

Extra Innings, the final chapter, considers the game's enduring appeal.

Washington Post

Sanders to start against Saints

NEW YORK (AP) — The 49ers got Deion Sanders and the Saints didn't. Now the rest of American football gets to see how big a difference the flashy cornerback can make.

Sanders will make his first start with San Francisco today when the 49ers play host to New Orleans at Candlestick Park. He is among seven defensive free agents signed by the 49ers since last season, five of whom have been to the Pro Bowl — the NFL's all-star game, including Sanders.

Along with the built-in tension of it being an NFC West Divisional game, Sanders' rejection of the \$17.1 million, 4-year deal the Saints offered for significantly less money from the 49ers has New Orleans owner Tom Benson smug.

"The New Orleans Saints live by the book, and everyone else should live by the book, including the San Francisco 49ers," he said. "What kind of a Mickey Mouse organization are we running out there?"

Sanders' contract for this season is \$1.134 million. But the deal includes an option year worth \$5 million. Details of the option year were revealed for the first time Wednesday, and the Saints want that aspect of the contract reviewed when the NFL's owners meet next week in Dallas.

"I don't know if this is a matter of the 49ers not disclosing the entire deal or the mechanics of the salary cap falling us," Saints executive vice president Jim Miller said.

"We're upset because we're not getting the full story, not only from the 49ers but from the league office. Why weren't the clubs told

from the outset about the option year of Deion's contract?"

In other NFL games today, it's Atlanta at Washington; Cleveland at Indianapolis; the Los Angeles Rams at Kansas City; Miami at Minnesota; Tampa Bay at Green Bay; Cincinnati at Houston; New England at Detroit; San Diego at Los Angeles Raiders; Pittsburgh at Seattle; and Chicago at the New York Jets.

Denver visits Buffalo tomorrow, and Arizona, Dallas, the New York Giants and Philadelphia have the week off.

New Orleans coach Jim Mora said San Francisco, whose defense has shot up from 15th in the league last year to No. 2 this season, has already improved even though Sanders only signed September 15.

"Great players make great plays. He's just another great player they add to their roster," Mora said. "He'll make them a better team."

In other top games, the Chargers have won their first three games for their best start since 1981, while the Raiders have turned in only one credible performance so far.

After losing by a combined 59 points in the first two games, Los Angeles rebounded with a 48-16 thrashing of Denver.

"We played Sunday. We didn't play the first two weeks," Raiders coach Art Shell said. "We made plays Sunday, that was the difference. You've got to make plays in order to win. We started off making plays and it snowballed. We played 60 minutes of football."

A victory by San Diego would ensure the Chargers of at least a tie for first in the AFC West.

NHLers may be holding back in preseason

NEW YORK (AP) — With the possibility of a season on hold, NHL players could be holding back in exhibition games.

"We want to make sure nobody gets hurt unduly out there," said Toronto's Mike Gartner, president of the NHL Players Association.

Gartner spoke in the wake of NHL commissioner Gary Bettman's mandate to postpone the season if a new collective bargaining agreement is not reached by opening day October 1. The sides will resume negotiations tomorrow at Toronto.

Prior to Thursday night's exhibition game at Toronto between the Maple Leafs and Detroit, Gartner visited the Red Wings' dressing room to update them on the labor talks.

In keeping with a trend which began about a week ago, players met at center ice before the game to shake hands in a show of solidarity. What followed was what many observers thought was a relatively tame game.

"We said, 'If some guy is in a precarious situation with his back to the boards, we don't want anybody turning anybody from be-

hind,'" Gartner said. "That's basically all we said. 'Try not to main anybody out there.'"

Gartner said that some players have felt all along that it was stupid to be in training camp because there was no labor agreement.

"But we felt we should come to camp and bargain in good faith."

Meanwhile, Trevor Linden, captain of the Vancouver Canucks, said, "There will be some discussion" about playing exhibition games.

"When you take a good look at it, and if there is going to be a postponement or lockout, who wants to risk injury?" Linden said.

Not all the sentiment was in favor of slowing down during the exhibition season.

"I don't think you'll see us letting up," Montreal Canadiens captain Kirk Muller said. "We're anxious to play. There are a lot of rookies on this club fighting for jobs right now, so I don't think you'll see anyone taking it easy."

"We want to stay in shape and maintain an optimistic attitude, that things will get worked out."

The players have been without a labor agreement since September 15, 1993.

Crippled boxer plans suit vs British Board

LONDON (AP) — Boxer Michael Watson, crippled by brain damage sustained in a 1991 world title fight, is set to sue British boxing officials for £1 million.

Watson alleges the British Boxing Board of Control failed to provide speedy medical treatment after he absorbed a series of head blows in his WBO super-middleweight bout against Chris Eubank. Watson collapsed in a coma with brain injuries after the 12th round.

BBBC secretary John Morris said the board will fight the action. Watson alleges there was a crucial 30-minute delay before he reached a hospital with facilities for brain surgery.

"I now know every second counted. Just about everything that was done was wrong, and I will pay for the rest of my life."

Watson's lawyer, Henri Brandman, alleged that ringside facilities lacked oxygen or other resuscitation equipment.

Watson, 29, is now confined to a wheelchair. He has had five operations, spent 10 months in a brain unit and another seven months in a rehabilitation hospital.

Tennis ad tests divine forgiveness

MIKE LITWIN

AMONG the words I was pretty sure I'd never hear on TV were these: "As you might expect, God has an awesome tennis game."

You'd figure God, who is as old as the hills (actually, even older), to be a golfer, not a tennis player.

But there He was, on my TV set, in his tennis whites. The set didn't blow up, which I took as a good sign. He's got a racket in hand, mandatory shorts under the obligatory robe, and he's ready to hit a few. This is absolutely true — as seen on the USA network during the US Open tennis tournament — and maybe slightly blasphemous.

We're talking about a tennis commercial, which opens with a guy stretching in anticipation of a match, when in walks the Big Guy, who, by the way, can get out time whenever He wants. He's got a white beard, white mustache, flowing white hair, an even more flowing white robe. As pictured here, God is an albino.

If the ad writer had wanted to be truly subversive, he — or, yes, she — could have made God a black woman. That'll have to wait for the Benetton commercial.

Anyway, the voice-over begins. "As you might expect, God has an awesome tennis game. Perfect form, with unlimited power. That is why God needs only this racket." Here, you see God pull out his white racket with an extremely small head, about half the size of a ping-pong paddle.

The voice continues. "You, on the other hand, would do much better with the extended sweet spot of the Prince Extender Thunder." The other guy pulls out his Prince, with a head the size of Wisconsin.

They begin to play. God serves a beauty, but the other guy, using that extended sweet spot, hits a booming return and a rally ensues.

God does have a good game — are you going to question one of His line calls? — but still the other guy smashes a forehand winner past a diving Lord, who hits the deck. That's when the other guys makes his mistake.

"Oooh," he says, in that nasty tone anyone who has played tennis instantly recognizes, "nice try." (I'm thinking, he should say, "God, that was a great shot.")

He says, "Lucky shot," but what He means is that vengeance is His. Because when He sweeps His arm toward the other guy, the other guys falls over dead. No mention of who gets his racket.

Is the commercial funny? Blasphemy? Both? It is apparently not ready for major-network viewers. CBS, which also televised the US Open, turned it down.

"CBS didn't feel it was in good taste," Prince spokesman Todd Woodward said. "They wanted us to make some significant changes, like changing God to an angel or to St. Peter." On cable, though, the folks are a little more willing to experiment. Woodward says he's received only three complaints so far.

"It's done tongue in cheek," Woodward said. "We knew a few people might be offended, but we wanted to have some fun, some excitement. Most tennis commercials are very staid."

"As a company, we're trying to show tennis as something that's cool and hip." It's hard to get hipper than You Know Who.

Unlucky backer sues Jockey Club

LONDON (Reuters) — A horse race backer who missed out on over £7,000 after stewards voided a race which started a minute early is to make legal history by suing the Jockey Club, the sport's ruling body in Britain.

Ex-miner Jonathan Sobarasus, 69, from Nottingham, was expecting a big return when the last of his four selections topped home following three earlier winners.

He did not worry when an inquiry was announced because his horse Azubab was well ahead in winning the July 1991 race at Beverley. But then he heard the stewards had declared the race void because it had started one minute early.

Sobarasus's bet cost around £5 and he was paid £1,150 on the three earlier winners. But if the fourth race had not been voided he would have won £8,230.

Sobarasus said, "There was no reason for the race to start early. They have got race stewards, the man who pushes the buttons to open the stalls, the time recorder and the course inspector."

He claims the Jockey Club was negligent. The case is due to be heard next month.

TODAY

CHANNEL 5

8:30 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:25 Rugby 17:00 National League soccer 17:50 Live Premier League soccer: West Ham vs Arsenal 20:00 National League soccer 20:30 ATP tennis 21:00 Brazilian league soccer 22:00 West Ham vs Arsenal 23:00 NFL

EUROSPORT

8:30 Aerobics 10:00 Truck racing 10:25 Live Formula 1 from Portugal 11:30 International motor racing 12:00 Canoeing 13:00 Berlin marathon 14:00 Half-marathon from Oslo 14:30 Live Formula 1 from Portugal 17:00 Live motorcycling from Brazil 20:15 Formula 1 from Portugal 21:30 Golf 23:00 Davis Cup tennis: Sweden-US, Germany-Russia 1:00 Live canoeing 2:00 Formula 1 from Portugal

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Chinese basketball 7:00 Live rugby from Australia 8:30 International sports magazine 10:30 Live Asian soccer 14:00 Mondial 14:30 Live Formula 1 from Portugal 17:00 Live motorcycling from Argentina 20:30 African-Asian soccer 22:30 Formula 1 from Portugal 1:00 Horse racing 1:30 Aerobics

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 26

CHANNEL 5

8:30 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 NFL 18:00 International day 18:00 ATP tennis 19:45 Replay — NBA 20:45 Argentine league soccer 22:00 Premier League soccer 23:00 Brazilian league soccer 00:00 Rugby

EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Golf 12:00 Canoeing 13:00 Motorcycling 14:00 Formula 1 15:00 Davis Cup tennis 18:00 Formula 3000 18:30 Formula 1 19:30 Motorcycling from Brazil 20:30 Eurosport news 21:00 Speed world 23:00 Boxing 00:00 Soccer 1:30 Eurogolf 2:30 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

7:50 Mondial 7:50 Formula 1 10:00 Women's volleyball 12:00 Canoeing 12:30 Talking baseball 13:00 Women's volleyball 15:00 Motorcycling from Italy 17:00 Water sports magazine 18:00 Billiards 18:00 Rugby 21:30 Talking baseball 22:00 Water sports magazine 23:00 Canoeing 23:30 Women's volleyball 1:30 Aerobics

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27

CHANNEL 5

8:30 Bodies in motion 12:00 Australian football 13:30 NFL 15:00 Rugby — college basketball 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 International day 17:30 (to be announced) 18:00 English league soccer 19:00 European table tennis 20:00 Bushido 20:55 Live UEFA Cup: Newcastle vs Antwerp 22:50 Argentine league soccer 00:00 Replay — NBA

EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Eurogolf 11:00 Dance 12:00 Berlin marathon 13:00 Eurogolf 14:30 Speed world 16:00 Davis Cup semi-

WED SEPTEMBER 28

CHANNEL 5

8:30 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 NFL 18:00 International day 18:00 ATP tennis 19:45 Replay — NBA 20:45 Argentine league soccer 22:00 Premier League soccer 23:00 Brazilian league soccer 00:00 Rugby

EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Golf 12:00 Canoeing 13:00 Motorcycling 14:00 Formula 1 15:00 Davis Cup tennis 18:00 Formula 3000 18:30 Formula 1 19:30 Motorcycling from Brazil 20:30 Eurosport news 21:00 Speed world 23:00 Boxing 00:00 Soccer 1:30 Eurogolf 2:30 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

6:00 Chinese basketball 7:00 Live rugby from Australia 8:30 International sports magazine 10:30 Live Asian soccer 14:00 Mondial 14:30 Live Formula 1 from Portugal 17:00 Live motorcycling from Argentina 20:30 African-Asian soccer 22:30 Formula 1 from Portugal 1:00 Horse racing 1:30 Aerobics

THUR SEPTEMBER 29

CHANNEL 5

8:30 Bodies in motion 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 NFL 18:00 International day 18:00 ATP tennis 19:45 Replay — NBA 20:45 Argentine league soccer 22:00 Premier League soccer 23:00 Brazilian league soccer 00:00 Rugby

EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Golf 12:00 Canoeing 13:00 Motorcycling 14:00 Formula 1 15:00 Davis Cup tennis 18:00 Formula 3000 18:30 Formula 1 19:30 Motorcycling from Brazil 20:30 Eurosport news 21:00 Speed world 23:00 Boxing 00:00 Soccer 1:30 Eurogolf 2:30 Eurosport news

PRIME SPORTS

7:50 Mondial 7:50 Formula 1 10:00 Women's volleyball 12:00 Canoeing 12:30 Talking baseball 13:00 Women's volleyball 15:00 Motorcycling from Italy 17:00 Water sports magazine 18:00 Billiards 18:00 Rugby 21:30 Talking baseball 22:00 Water sports magazine 23:00 Canoeing 23:30 Women's volleyball 1:30 Aerobics

FRI SEPTEMBER 30

CHANNEL 5

8:30 Bodies in motion 12:00 Australian football 13:30 NFL 15:00 Rugby — college basketball 16:00 Bodies in motion 16:30 International day 17:30 (to be announced) 18:00 English league soccer 19:00 European table tennis 20:00 Bushido 20:55 Live UEFA Cup: Newcastle vs Antwerp 22:50 Argentine league soccer 00:00 Replay — NBA

EUROSPORT

9:30 Aerobics 10:00 Eurogolf 11:00 Dance 12:00 Berlin marathon 13:00 Eurogolf 14:30 Speed world 16:00 Davis Cup semi-

US-Israel treaty: no double taxation

Senate ratifies accord – becomes effective January 1

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE US Senate on Friday ratified the US-Israel treaty for the prevention of double taxation, following the receipt of formal written assurances from Israel on sharing bank account information, the Treasury reported last night.

The treaty, which becomes effective on January 1, 1995, will enable individuals and corporations from both Israel and the US to engage in business in the other country without being subject to double taxation on profits.

According to Treasury officials, the tax treaty will play a significant role in efforts to attract American investment, as US firms prefer equal tax treatment for their foreign invest-

ments. The tax treaty will also enable Americans to invest in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange without paying pay the new 10 percent tax on stock market profits.

The treaty was up for Senate ratification last November, when at the last minute it was pulled from consideration at the request of the US tax authorities who were concerned that Americans with bank accounts here would escape US scrutiny. The US officials suspected that since foreign residents with local accounts are not required to file an Israeli tax return, the Israeli tax authorities would be able to claim they have no informa-

tion and thereby shield the local deposits of Americans from US tax enforcement authorities.

Last month, Israel sent an official response to a series of questions regarding the treaty's implementation to the US, which persuaded the American officials to give the Senate the green light to ratify the treaty.

According to Income Tax Commissioner Dora Levy, the countries will share information based on the local tax authorities' practices for requesting such information from banks. In Israel, for example, the tax authorities only audit a limited number of bank accounts and the Ameri-

cans would be allowed to have the same access.

Levy reiterated that the information would not be provided unless the US authorities were able to justify their request for it. He made it clear that both sides had no plans to exchange computer lists of Americans living here and Israelis living in the US.

The treaty has been in the works for 25 years, and one of the major obstacles has been the fear of scaring away billions of dollars deposited here by Americans. Levy discounted such fears, saying that the treaty was signed nearly two years ago and during that time there has not been any sign of a major capital flight.

Ruby Asa remanded for fraud

INDUSTRIALIST Ruby Asa, extradited from Switzerland on Thursday, was remanded for six days on Friday by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court on suspicion of fraud involving tens of millions of dollars.

Asa, 72, was owner of Ram Industries, one of the country's most influential steel concerns. He fled to the Far East in August 1992, when faced with criminal charges.

Asa had been held in Switzerland for several months, where he was wanted on allegations of defrauding Swiss banks.

A police investigator told the court that Asa was involved in fraudulent business transactions totaling \$60 million, one of the largest fraud operations ever committed here.

Police suspect that Asa managed to release steel shipments from customs using fraudulent payment invoices, thus defrauding the financiers.

Police asked the court to remand Asa for 12 days, saying the investigation was complicated and they would need time to question him.

Keeping Asa in custody would also prevent him from meeting with other suspects to coordinate their positions, police argued.

Asa was questioned in Switzerland on bank fraud charges and said he had been wanting to come to Israel to prevent the sale of his businesses and to revive them.

Asa's lawyer, Yisrael Klein, asked the court to release Asa so he could save his businesses.

Speaking in court, Asa said he had been fighting to return to Israel for years.



Ruby Asa, owner of Ram Industries, who was extradited from Switzerland last week and remanded on suspicion of fraud. (Israel Sun)

Manhunt for suspect in Eilat murder

RAINE MARCUS

POLICE have launched a nationwide hunt for 19-year-old Ben Levy, the suspected slayer of Shlomo "Momo the Knife" Kohana. Relatives found Kohana stabbed to death in his Eilat apartment yesterday.

Levy is out on bail after allegedly helping a man escape following an attempted bombing in Givatayim some two months ago. Levy and his father, Uri, were charged with helping the man, who was injured when a homemade bomb he was carrying exploded. The three fled to the North

before surrendering to police three days later.

Uri Levy, dubbed "the Captain" because of his former army rank, is a known underworld arbitrator, often settling scores peacefully between criminals in return for payment.

In the 1970s he was arrested for conspiring to help convicted drugs dealer Shimon "Cushy" Rimoni escape from a German prison using a private plane. He was never charged, for lack of evidence.

Bleak play takes the prize at Acre

HELEN KAYE

A PLAY taking a pessimistic look at the present won first prize at the Acre Festival '94, which ended on Friday.

That's How It'll Be (Ze V'Kach Namshich), written and designed by Martin Mogilner and directed by Mogilner and Noam Sela, takes a bleak look at the present, seen through the eyes of young people.

Second prize went to a fire spectacular by the Zik Group called 1:10. Total prize money for the festival was NIS 30,000.

The judges called the prize-winning plays total theater pieces, well-conceived and beautifully performed. Winning honorable mention were the Matron Theater's Hanoch, Twilight Rising by Neta Plotzky and a group of Jewish and Arab Acre youth.

Police estimated that a record 300,000 people attended the four-day festival, and 27,000 tickets – 97 percent of those available – were sold.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tourist dies after fall at Megiddo

A tourist, 76, from South Africa died yesterday after being seriously injured on Friday, when she lost her balance and fell into a deep pit at the Megiddo excavations. She was rushed to Afeka's Ha'emek Hospital, where she died of cardiac arrest. *Itm*

Egg-tosser remanded

A Petah Tikva resident suspected of throwing an egg at Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at a ceremony in Rosh Ha'ayin Thursday night was remanded for two days on Friday by the Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court. *Itm*

Police asked the judge to remand Mordechai Nemer, 40, for seven days, saying he had committed a serious violation. The suspect denied throwing the egg. *Itm*

Former Tel Aviv municipal engineer dies

Engineer Ya'acov Ben-Sira, who served as the Tel Aviv municipal engineer during the British Mandate and following independence, died on Friday at age 96. He was buried in the afternoon. *Itm*

Born in Kiev, Ben-Sira immigrated to Palestine in 1913. He studied engineering in London and returned home, serving as engineer for the Jerusalem Municipality. He then served as Tel Aviv engineer from 1929-1950, leaving his mark on the construction and design of the city. *Itm*

Arye Sarig dies

Arye Sarig, former Defense Ministry director-general, Israel Football Association president and Shekem CEO, died Thursday, aged 81. Members of the security establishment and former athletes attended his funeral Friday at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. Sarig was born in Lithuania in 1913 and immigrated to Palestine in 1936. *Itm*

Heroin nabbed in the North

Police confiscated 10.5 kilograms of heroin in a drug bust at the Golan junction on Friday night. The passengers in the car, a man and a woman, were arrested. Police suspect that the drugs had been smuggled from Lebanon. *Itm*

Lotto jackpot now NIS 15m.

The Lotto jackpot for Thursday's draw has been set at NIS 15 million after no one correctly guessed all six numbers in last week's raffle. The prize is the second largest ever offered by Mifal Hapais. *Itm*

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapais daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the jack of spades, nine of hearts, nine of diamonds, and ace of clubs.

Bank of Israel aims to halt money laundering

JOSE ROSENFELD

BANK of Israel directives – awaiting approval – would require commercial banks to identify cash depositors as part of international banking efforts to fight drug and terrorist money laundering.

The central bank denied a report in Friday's Yediot Aharonot claiming the directives aimed at stemming the huge flow of black money CIS immigrants are bringing into the country.

According to the report, many such immigrants arrive with suitcases filled with cash and deposit the money in local banks without identifying its source, thereby turning it into clean money.

Under the present regulations, a new immigrant can open a special foreign currency account, without be-

ing asked about the origin of the money. The special account is available for 20 years, during which time he may deposit and withdraw foreign currency freely.

According to the report, senior banking officials said this situation makes Israel one of the few Western countries where the mafia can legally

launder money. Last year, deposits from immigrants from the former Soviet Union totaled \$1 billion, according to the report.

The Bank of Israel's new directives have not been approved yet. They are based on the Basel committee on bank supervision regarding the identification of depositors. The directives will not require the banks to report on specific transactions.

Central bank expected to set rates today

THE Bank of Israel is expected today to announce its monetary program and set interest rates for next month.

Last month, the central bank raised interest rates by 1.5 percent, as six previous hikes of half a percentage point each failed to stem inflation. Experts expect rates will either remain unchanged or will be adjusted upward by 0.5% at most. *Jose Rosenfeld*

The accident involved a tourist bus, whose passengers included other nationals besides the Israelis, and a truck carrying vegetables.

A total of 24 tourists and two Turks were hurt in the crash, when the bus collided with the truck near the central Anatolian city of Burdur, police said.

The bus was traveling from southern city of Antalya to Pamukkale, a tourist resort near Denizli province in the Egean region.

to bring Israelis who become sick or are injured there.

The patients, men and women around age 40, all live in the center of the country and therefore asked to be treated in hospitals near their homes. The other six suffered only light injuries and received treatment in Turkey.

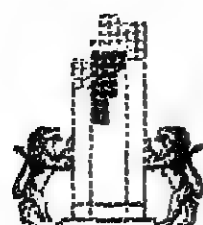
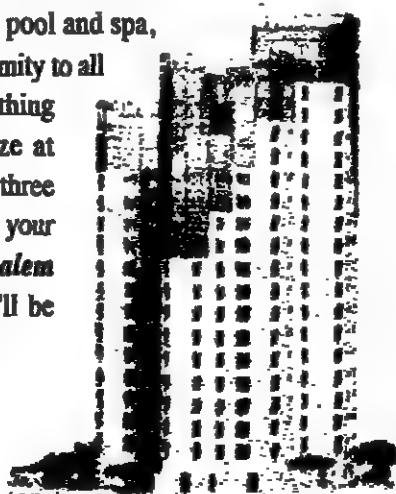
The Shiloah insurance company, which insured some of those injured, initiated the flight on a plane sent by the R.O.L. company.



Some people will be privileged to call Jerusalem Heights home and some will not...

C'est la Vie

That's life! Throughout the world, in every major city, there is always one residential area considered the most prestigious of all. In the heart of this neighborhood there is one building that a few privileged people call home, while others can only dream about it... Soon, Jerusalem will have such a building as well: Above the pounding heart of the city, adjoining the park near picturesque Nahalat Shiva, in a residential neighborhood that will soon become the most prestigious address in Israel, the Dankner and Pritzker companies are building *Jerusalem Heights*, hi-rise residential towers of unsurpassed standards. If you're one of those people who isn't content merely to dream, if you want to wake up each morning in your apartment, towering over Jerusalem, with all conveniences available – a luxurious attended lobby, swimming pool and spa, fitness room, parking facilities and proximity to all parts of Jerusalem – if you enjoy breathing clean, crisp mountain air as you gaze at a landscape that's been tended for over three thousand years, you are invited to make your home in the highest heights, at *Jerusalem Heights*. Instead of "that's life," you'll be saying, "This is the life!"



Jerusalem Heights

Sales Office: 2 Hill Street
Jerusalem Tel: (02) 2614444

DANKNER
Developer: Dankner & Pritzker Ltd.

PRITZKER
Y. Pritzker & Partners Ltd.

Eilat Festivities

at the New York New York Restaurant Chain



To mark the opening of the Eilat branch

FREE BEER

For all guests on Sunday, September 25, 1994
at all New York New York Restaurants:

New York New York, Herzlia
5 Miskit, Tel. 09-546496
New York New York, Tel-Aviv
30 Ben Gurion, Tel. 03-6951541
New York New York, Eilat
Moon Valley Hotel, Tel. 07-336380

Comprom
Americ
for Haitia

Impenetrable

schach Test
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ghting wrongs

Peter Applehome

Foreign Policy Posse

The downside of

deputizing

outsiders as

diplomats.

by Elaine Sciolino

The Gap

Compromise Is American, Not Haitian

By LARRY ROHTER

THE thousands of American troops who landed in Haiti without resistance last week stepped straight from their airplanes, ships and helicopters into a conflict that bears no resemblance to the one for which they had trained.

They have been inserted into a society that has been at war with itself from the moment it became an independent state, and this makes them combatants in a struggle more complicated and perilous than an invasion.

At its core, the struggle is as simple and as hard to comprehend as this: The Haitian ruling classes have always viewed their country's poor as less than human. One of the Creole slogans associated with the Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the champion of the poor whom President Clinton is trying to restore to Haiti's presidency, is "Tout moun se moun," or "every person is a person." To a G.I., this may sound innocuous. But to Haitian ears it has the ring of revolution.

Mission Impenetrable

This is one reason it is so hard to define just what the American soldiers are here to do. Gen. Henry H. Shelton, the commander of the American force, quickly proclaimed last week that "this is not an occupation force," but few Haitians believed him. The first sight of such formidably armed and equipped troops, pledged to bring Father Aristide back, brought the poor swarming out of their slums to applaud the Americans, certain they could now resume the process of social reform interrupted three years ago this week by the overthrow of their president.

More ominously, the elite that has run Haiti for most of the country's existence retreated behind the walls of its mansions in the cool hills of Pétionville, above the fetid slums of Port-au-Prince, muttering darkly about betrayals and reprisals.

There lies the main danger for the more than 10,000 American soldiers and marines who have arrived so far. The accord allowing their "permissive entry" negotiated last Sunday by former President Jimmy Carter after two days of talks with Lieut. Gen. Raoul Cédras, was a product of "the peculiarly American belief that all people are reasonable and you can always find common ground if you just look for it hard enough," one Latin American diplomat here said.

"But Haiti is not like that," the diplomat warned. "There are distinct visions here that simply cannot be reconciled and differences that cannot be bridged."

The gap between the classes, and American and Haitian views of the world, was made particularly vivid when a coconut vendor was beaten to death by police Tuesday as American troops, obeying orders, stood by. Had the incident not occurred in front of foreigners armed with cameras and guns, it would have gone unremarked here.

"They treat us like so much garbage," said Jean-Baptiste Polycarpe, a 35-year-old carpenter who moved to the sprawling slum called Cité Soleil eight years ago from the countryside, hoping to improve his life. "We are men too. But they do not see us. They do not care that we are hungry, that we have no work, that our children can get no medicine."

The Clinton Administration has repeatedly said that American troops are here not as part of a long-term nation-building effort, or

Continued on page 4



Edward Davis Cartoon/Courtesy of Porter Randall Gallery, La Jolla, Calif.

Guess Who's Coming to Diplomacy?

By MAUREEN DOWD

IN a memorable cartoon at the end of the Carter Presidency, Pat Oliphant drew Jimmy Carter fishing and reading in a canoe on a lake, with the caption: "Mr. Carter returns to low-profile tranquility in Plains." Sneaking up behind, out of the weeping willows, was a giant, buck-toothed rabbit — the "Killer Rabbit" that the President once claimed he fended off with a paddle. In Mr. Oliphant's pickled world, Mr. Carter grew smaller, as his Presidency faltered, while the rabbit grew larger.

But in one of those wondrous twists of history, Mr. Carter is no longer a shrinking figure on the world stage. The former President has grown larger and more cunning than even his old cotton-tailed tormenter. Now, in the public imagination, it is Bill Clinton and his Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, who seem to grow smaller.

The tale of the dense, tangled, hugely ambivalent relationship between Bill Clinton and Jimmy Carter is not Southern Gothic exactly; it's more Southern New Age. After years of trying to distance himself from Mr. Carter, Mr. Clinton has bonded dramatically and fatefully with his Democratic predecessor, merging into a political entity known to critics as "Jimmy Clinton." There is, beyond the surname alliteration and Southern accents, a mythic inevitability about it.

Relentless Pursuit

In an interview in Atlanta last week, Mr. Carter was asked why he had so relentlessly pursued the relationship, even after Mr. Clinton struggled so hard to separate himself, even after top Clinton advisers had treated the former President like poison ivy, fearing that any Carter involvement would renew Republican taunts of "Carter II." It must have been painful for this proud man, the last Democratic President, to see the gregarious Mr. Clinton, who still enjoys the role of the protégé, embrace so many other predecessors. The 48-year-old President has talked fondly of Truman, played up a youthful handshake with Kennedy and even suggested a special bond with Nixon.

The 69-year-old former President replied graciously that he appreciated Mr. Clinton's desire for distance. "There was a time when he said we ought to separate ourselves from all this and let this be known as his Administration," he said. "I felt the same way. I didn't want to be looked on as a descendant of Lyndon Johnson. Or John Kennedy. I wanted to have my own Administration." But then he flashed that famous grin that manages to convey both sheepishness and certainty, and indicated that Mr. Clinton's period of disengagement is over. "I guess we come together as partners," Mr. Carter said.

Former Carter officials laugh knowingly at the way the former President has crashed back onstage with his high-wire, provocative, extemporaneous negotiations in North Korea, Haiti and Cuba. And they all agree on one thing: Mr. Clinton will never be able to distance himself again. "Carter is the quintessential political missionary," said a former Carter White House official. "This is his life. He has pitched his revival tent on the lawn of the White House, and he will never pull up stakes now."

The two men have always had regard for each other, but their relationship has been

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Rorschach Test Retreating on voting rights? Or righting wrongs?

By Peter Applebome

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Foreign Policy Posse The downside of deputizing outsiders as diplomats.

By Elaine Sciolino

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Solomon's Rules for the '90's

By SUSAN CHIRA

IT used to be easy to figure out who should get custody of the children after a divorce. For most of history, fathers did. From the early years of this century until the 1970's, mothers did. But in the brave new world of changing sex roles, the advent of the working mother and the nurturing father, judges are often forced to decide between two loving parents, leaving a wake of heartache and bitterness.

Several recent court rulings, among them the case of a Senate aide denied custody because a Washington judge deemed her more devoted to her career than her children, and a Michigan college student who lost custody because she put her daughter in a day care center, have terrified working mothers who feel they are being deemed unfit because they went to work. Their fear is matched only by the relief of fathers long convinced that judges denied them custody because they were men.

Amid the emotional wreckage, a troubling question remains: How should courts judge who is the better parent? Judges are wading into a current of strong and contradictory opinions — not least of them their own.

"There are usually two relatively good parents, and when that happens, it's the subjective factors the sitting judge feels are really important," said Gary Skoloff, a New Jersey divorce lawyer.

Jeff Atkinson, an Illinois lawyer and cus-

tody expert, said most state laws ask judges to examine which parent does most of the day-to-day caring for the children, the amount of time each parent spends at home, the stability of child-care arrangements, financial resources, help from relatives, and which parent cooperates more in allowing children to see the other parent.

The problem is that these can turn into rigid rules, laid down without much attention to the psychological reality that may be

Who is the better parent? Judges are finding conflicting opinions — including their own.

the most important, but least quantifiable, criterion of all: the quality of the relationship between parents and children.

The question raised by these recent cases is whether judges are applying these rules in ways that hurt fathers or mothers. All sides agree that custody should ideally go to what is often called the primary caretaker or the psychological parent — the one who has been the most intimately involved with a child, the one a child runs to after falling

down on the playground. But how to figure out which parent that is?

When both parents have careers, many judges start by counting the hours each parent works, an issue that persuaded the judge in the Washington case to decide in favor of the father. While Mr. Atkinson said that he believed this judge had also considered other factors, he cautioned that more hours alone does not make a parent good.

"Judges shouldn't become bean counters in custody cases if there are good facts regarding the quality of the parent-child relationship," he said. "It's harder to prove in court the nature of a relationship than to provide the amount of it."

Some feminist legal scholars argue that working mothers tend to be penalized in such accountings because many judges find their career devotion unmaterial, while praising working fathers who show any interest in parenthood.

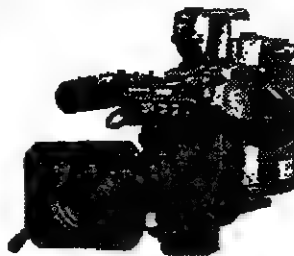
"I don't think the women's movement should be saying that women get to have 90-hour-a-week careers and their children regardless of what's going on with their children," said Nancy D. Pollakoff, a professor at American University's law school, who has written several articles on custody. "I want to judge mothers and fathers by the same standard, and that requires an in-depth look at what is really going on in the parenting of the children. If the baby sitter takes the kids to the shoe store, that shouldn't count against the mother if she's the one who noticed they needed new shoes."

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The Bench v. The Tube Judges don't wish to be visual aids for talking heads.

By Linda Greenhouse

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Old Wounds The President of France is ill. The myth of France is dead.

By Alan Riding

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The Nation

Fitting Designer Districts Into Off-the-Rack Democracy

By PETER APPLEBOME

THE districts twist and turn across the landscape like political versions of a Rorschach test, likened by judges and others to the mark of Zorro in Louisiana, to General Sherman's march to the sea in Georgia, to a bug splattered across a windshield in North Carolina.

But as courts threaten the electoral gains made by blacks two years ago, when new districts swept 16 new black members into Congress, the districts have become a test for fundamental questions: What role should race play in the apportionment of political power? How best can minorities, particularly blacks, pursue their political interests? In an increasingly diverse America, how important is it for cultural diversity to translate to political diversity?

To put it another way, if the arguments against the districts are upheld, does it mean that America has retreated from the ideal of fair representation, or simply that some other means to that end must be found?

At stake is the complexion not just of Congress but of local and state legislatures. But those who follow the issues see something more profound at stake. Depending on their perspective, they see either a remedy to decades of isolation and disenfranchisement of minorities or

color-based gerrymandering that perpetuates racial divisions in the guise of civil rights.

And, ironically, the debate leads back to many of the issues raised by Lani Guinier, President Clinton's short-lived nominee to head the Justice Department's Civil Rights division, whose name was withdrawn before her ideas even received a formal hearing.

The immediate issue is the future of more than 50 districts, most in the South, which were drawn to maximize minority voting strength and comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Many of the districts are now under legal assault as a result of a 1992 Supreme Court ruling that compared the creation of two black political districts in North Carolina to racial gerrymandering and political apartheid and sent them back for review.

A Federal court in North Carolina upheld the two districts, and the case has been appealed back to the Supreme Court. Other Federal courts, using the 1992 ruling, have thrown out five Congressional districts, and challenges have been filed to a Congressional district in Florida and to numerous state and local districts. The Supreme Court will probably rule again in its next term.

To civil rights groups and black elected officials, the districts are the only approach that has given blacks adequate representation and overcome the historic reluctance of whites to vote for them in the South, where no blacks served in Congress from 1801 to 1973. No Southern blacks and only three blacks nationally represent districts with white majorities.

"If majority black districts were thrown out, if we were to bleach them or turn them white, then the inevitable consequence would be to have a kind of political ethnic cleansing," said Laughlin McDonald, executive director of the Southern Regional Office of the American Civil Liberties Union in Atlanta.

But some white liberals as well as conservatives say the districts carve out artificial black enclaves that institutionalize racial division. "I think we are at a very crucial historical moment, and the crossroads will determine whether we will be a permanently race-conscious society or whether the race will be forced to deal with each other," said Clint Bolick, litigation director for the Institute for Justice, a conservative legal group in Washington. "Racial gerrymandering removes any incentive for racial consensus."

The Voting Rights Act was initially seen as a way to

guarantee blacks the right to vote, particularly in the South. But it soon became clear that the right to vote meant little if the political rules — district boundaries that spread minorities over areas where they had no chance of being elected, for example — diluted the impact of black votes. As a result of 1982 amendments, the act, which now applies to Hispanic people, Asians and Indians as well as blacks, is now interpreted as requiring states to maximize minority voting strength wherever possible. Redistricting after the 1990 census, in some cases tortuous forms, created the districts that sent 16 new blacks to Congress. Twelve were from the South, the largest increase from the region since Reconstruction.

But the 1992 High Court ruling in Shaw v. Reno threatens to invalidate many of the districts. Those who applaud the ruling say it is a belated attempt to stop egregious racial gerrymandering that is perverting the intent of the Civil Rights Act. "You can raise real questions about whether these aren't electoral homelands, and who's entitled to them," said Kevin Phillips, the author and political commentator. "Should there be an enclave for Lumbee Indians in North Carolina? For Arabs living around Detroit? What about Koreans? What about Chinese? Where does it end?"

Some with views similar to those of Mr. Phillips agree that the districts are a form of political apartheid. They say they will result in a Congress, as one put it, "infested with David Dukes and Louis Farrakhan."

Or, as Abigail Thernstrom of the Manhattan Institute concludes in an article in the Public Interest Law Review: "The forces of segregation have won. The law remains an instrument to separate blacks and whites."

On the other side, people in favor of the districts see a measure of hysteria in the backlash, now a hot topic for conservatives and radio talk show hosts. They note that the districts were largely accepted by both politicians and voters before the Shaw ruling.

Winners From the Center

Rather than being segregated, the districts in questions are generally from 35 to 45 percent white. The voters in those districts have generally picked representatives near the center, or even right of center. There is no evidence that whites in districts headed by blacks are represented any less than are black citizens in districts represented by whites. Political analysts say it was the need to protect incumbents that most defined the districts' odd configurations, and that race was a factor in political gerrymandering long before the gerrymandering was done to help elect blacks.

Supporters of the districts say that, rather than fostering separatism, they play a critical role in bringing minorities into the political process as equals. "The creation of these districts was not excessive, and their elimination would have enormous consequences for our democratic system," said Frank R. Parker, a prominent voting rights lawyer and law professor at the District of Columbia Law School. "You can't have a legitimate government if substantial segments, particularly of the minority community, are not adequately represented."

In throwing out the 11th District in Georgia this month, a three-judge Federal panel called the district and others like it an "unimaginative" approach and advocated "more innovative means of insuring minority representation." The court did not say what those might be, but both Mr. Phillips, generally viewed as conservative, and Mr. Parker say the obvious alternatives are some of the proportional-representation plans Ms. Guinier discussed. In one, voters cast multiple ballots in a large district, allowing minorities to be represented without the need to gerrymander racial districts.

Such plans may be too much of a departure to be serious possibilities in the short run. And critics say they have their own problems, like their tendency to empower fringe groups. Whatever comes out of the High Court, voting rights experts say that at a time of pervasive alienation from government, the alternative to the districts cannot be a plan that shuts out minorities.

"If you suppress difference artificially, it is going to erupt in other ways," said Ms. Guinier. "I think the way to deal with difference is to recognize it and respect it at the electoral level. Clearly, we're doing something wrong now, because among democracies our level of voting participation is one of the worst in the world."



There's More to the Soaps Than You Thought

Is this scene from "General Hospital," with Kristina Wagner, John J. York and, at right, Brad Maule, about passion, tragedy, betrayal? Or is it about "the multiple-perspective reality of the unclosed line?" Tune in to the excerpts of soap opera criticism on Page 9.

Health Care's Long Goodbye

Giving Up Is Hard to Do

By ADAM CLYMER

A YEAR ago last week, President Clinton promised the nation "health care that is always there." The country doesn't have it, and isn't getting it any time soon. Yet the health care issue "is always there" for the Senate, because it cannot figure out how to bring the yearlong fight to an end.

By August it was clear that no bill assuring universal coverage would be passed. But all this month the senators who wanted to insure everyone, and a bipartisan group (the self-styled Mainstream Coalition) that wanted something less than that but still something substantial, struggled to find common ground.

They may have found it, but it is almost certainly too late. If the Senate voted on the current version of the mainstream bill, which would use government subsidies to cover more than half the 39 million Americans now without insurance, it would probably pass it.

But, being the Senate, it almost certainly can't.

This is because the Senate's way of conducting itself — it seems too generous to speak of rules or procedures or even "doing business" — exalts the minority. Rarely has that been demonstrated in such bizarre excess as last week. Republicans mounted two filibusters just to prevent negotiations with the House over bills passed in each chamber, one on campaign finance and the other on protecting the California desert.

Both stalls were utterly political. Even Republicans who had voted for the Senate's campaign-finance bill took part in the filibuster, joining in the mission of denying the Democrats any credit for passing a "reform" measure. (Of course, only the approach of Election Day got the Democrats to the point of seeking a House-Senate conference on bills passed months ago.) The delay on the desert bill is precisely targeted: The Republicans want to keep an embattled Democratic Senator, Dianne Feinstein, from getting political credit for shepherding a long-stalled issue to passage.

Compared with those rock slides across the legislative path, health insurance legislation is an earthquake. Diehard Republican opponents have the obvious political motives of denying Democrats any pre-election accomplishments and postponing decisions until a new Congress, when the Republicans expect to have more votes. But the partisan maneuvering springs in part from conviction: some Republicans deeply disagree with increasing the Government's role in health care, believing that people without health insurance get decent health care now and fearing that new Federal commitments will bankrupt the country.

Those arguments were never really made in a thoughtful way. The 10 days in August the Senate spent

debating health insurance legislation were eminently forgettable. The House never even tried. It abandoned its constitutional authority to go first on any bill involving taxes because of fears that the Senate would take an easier, politically safer route. So it waited for the Senate. It is still waiting.

There seems to be no prospect that in the next two or three weeks the Senate will pass any version of health care legislation. The 60 votes to cut off debate ("cloture," in Senate terminology) could not be mustered for a week or more, and hundreds of amendments would be offered to delay a final vote for many days after that.

With Election Day coming. Republicans are in no hurry to act. Democrats are.

The most that can realistically be expected of the Senate on health care is a couple of days of debate, replete with charges of obstructionism and countercharges of haste and secrecy. Democrats would use the debate to say Republicans killed health care. A few Republicans would agree. But their leader, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, whose own shift against universal coverage was the most influential maneuver of the whole fight, would insist that it was the considered judgment of the American people that buried the legislation.

Senator George J. Mitchell, the majority leader, was back in Maine this weekend worrying about what to do. Weary from dealing with the pettiness of senators and the partisanship of the Senate, he must choose between the views of two groups of loyal Democrats. Some want him to spend a few precious days on health care so they can argue that they are the good guys and Mr. Dole's Republicans are the forces of darkness. The others just want to go home and campaign.

If there is one thought that does transcend party lines in these bitter days leading up to the election, it is the certainty that two or three weeks is all the time that is left. Almost every member of Congress talks that way.

But there are Democrats who want to pass health care legislation so badly they are beginning to talk about what is still no more than a faint hope, a post-election session. After all, their terms expire on Jan. 3, not Nov. 8.

They expect to collect a \$5,666.67 paycheck twice in November and twice in December. And while the idea of a post-election session does not have much appeal, there is no talk at all of tearing up those checks.

Disdaining a Sound Bite, Federal Judges Banish TV

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

WHILE no one expected the Federal judiciary to embrace the television age with open arms, it did appear for a while that the judges were at least learning to tolerate the cameras that have become a fact of life in most state courts.

So it was a surprise last week when the judges who make policy for the Federal system refused to extend a modest pilot project that had introduced cameras into a handful of Federal courthouses over the past three years.

The experiment, which included civil cases only, had been proclaimed a success by its sponsoring committee of Federal judges and by a team that evaluated it for the Federal Judicial Center, the judicial system's research arm.

But the experiment ultimately fell victim to a yawning cultural gap between the Federal judiciary's self-image and the exigencies of television news. Now that the Judicial Conference of the United States has pulled the plug, effective Dec. 31, it is not likely that the gap will be bridged any time soon.

According to judges who participated in the closed-door debate, there was widespread dismay over what the judges called the sound-bite problem: snippets rather than extended footage are all that most viewers of televised court coverage ever get to see. Judges spoke of the coverage lacking "educational value." Words like "dignity" hung in the air.

The judges were offended, it is evident, at being used as backdrops or visual aids for the self-styled experts and talking heads of network news. And life tenure means being able to say, without apology or, in this instance, much explanation, "Go away."

Within the 27-member Judicial Conference, which is

headed by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, proponents of the proposal to convert the three-year experiment into a permanent nationwide policy of television access to civil trial and appeals were outvoted 2 to 1. A proposal to begin the process of opening criminal trials and appeals to television coverage failed on a voice vote.

When supporters pointed to the fact that 47 states now have cameras in their courtrooms, opponents responded, "Look, a lot of state judges are elected." The implication of this remark, as one judge reported it, was that state judges are, regrettably, not free to stand up against a popular tide. There was also a certain cynicism on display about the electronic media and its motives. "It's really just something the media wants for its own profit, and that's not much reason to do it," was the way one judge, requesting anonymity, summarized that part of the discussion.

Concern About Witnesses

Judges also expressed concern that witnesses at televised trials might feel chilled or intimidated by the presence of cameras. Among the studies they reviewed was a survey of people who had testified at televised state court trials in Florida. Twenty-nine percent said they had some concern, ranging from slight to extreme, about being harmed as a result of having appeared on television. Some judges found the number alarming, although a nearly identical 28.1 percent of the Florida witnesses reported the same concern about newspaper coverage.

"It's not easily quantifiable," another judge said, also demanding anonymity. "How does one know which witnesses never even came forward because they knew they could be on television?"

"If I thought the value of television was very high, that would overcome my concerns," this judge said. "But the public-education benefit is exceedingly low and the risks are high."



California began experimenting with cameras in its courts in 1980. It is now one of 47 states that allow them.

The proposed guidelines left individual judges free to turn down any request for television coverage or even to close their courtrooms entirely to all future requests. This feature of the proposal, designed to make the whole package more palatable, spawned its own debate over whether it would undermine collegiality for different judges within a courthouse to take opposite approaches.

While some judges at the meeting and in interviews praised Court TV, the cable network that offers gavel-to-gavel trial coverage and eschews the disdained sound bite, the outcome was small comfort to Steven Brill, Court TV's founder and chief executive. He predicted that the vote would prove to be a "temporary setback" and that Congress would soon force the Federal judiciary to admit cameras.

But the issue has no current champion in Congress. "I'm sympathetic," said Representative Charles E. Schumer, a New York Democrat who heads a Judiciary Committee subcommittee. "But I'm not about to lead a

charge, and I don't know anyone here who is."

There may be one more avenue left to explore. There is some sentiment within the Judicial Conference for revisiting the question, limited only to appeals, where television cameras pose none of the real or theoretical risks attached to trials.

But while that step is logical, it is also awkward: the highest appeals court of all, the Supreme Court of the United States, remains firmly against cameras on its own premises. The Court's unstated reason is as personal as it is unreviewable: the Justices cherish their privacy, and have no wish to become electronic visitors to the nation's living rooms.

The Judicial Conference cannot dictate to the Supreme Court, and the defeated proposal did not even mention the Court. But if the line were ever drawn between trial courts and appeals courts, it is at least clear on which side of the line the Supreme Court would naturally, if uncomfortably, find itself.

The World

Diplomatic Subcontracting's Fine If You Get Good Help

By ELAINE SCIOLO

WASHINGTON
THE Clinton Administration sent the Rev. Jesse Jackson to Lagos in an unsuccessful effort to end a crippling, yearlong crisis in Nigeria.
A former senior diplomat, Michael H. Armacost, was asked to deliver a secret message about the Clinton Administration's willingness to extend trade benefits while he was on a private trip to Beijing. And when the Administration needed Panama's help in setting up safe havens for Haitian refugees and had no ambassador in place there, it turned to Sol Linowitz, the lawyer who helped negotiate the Panama Canal Treaty.
The three missions, over the last six months, were very different. But all represent the same phenomenon: the franchising of foreign policy, in which outsiders become insiders and insiders are sometimes left out.
Since 1789, when Dr. George Logan, a friend of Thomas Jefferson, sailed to France to negotiate an end to the undeclared sea war with France, outsiders have tried to help American Presidents — either officially or unofficially — to achieve breakthroughs in foreign policy crises. In 1962 John Kennedy secretly sent a former Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, to meet with the French at the height of the Cuban missile crisis; in 1967 Lyndon Johnson sent a Harvard professor, Henry A. Kissinger, to explore whether Hanoi was inclined to negotiate an end to the Vietnam War.
In this Administration the practice of citizen diplo-

macy has had its advantages. It is politically useful to involve someone like Mr. Jackson as a player without giving him a full-time job. And because of his reputation as a serious career diplomat and ambassador, Mr. Armacost was able to deliver a straightforward and believable message to the Chinese — in secret.

Too Many Players?

But such an approach can be dangerous in an administration where there are so many players already making foreign policy and the President still regards global crises as an intrusion on his domestic agenda. Although he came into office pledging to conduct a new kind of preventive diplomacy, there is still a day-to-day approach to decision-making. That has dictated a reactive approach to solving crises and opened the door to outsiders with fresh ideas eager to fill vacuums.

With the Jimmy Carter missions to North Korea in June and Haiti last week, citizen diplomacy may have spun out of control. In both cases, a series of policy shifts, threats and ultimatums led the Administration into diplomatic cul-de-sacs. Mr. Carter has now succeeded in doing what no former President in the 20th century has done: shaping the policies of a successor. "He's become the Scarlet Pimpernel of American foreign policy, popping up to solve impossible crises," said Charles William Maynes, editor of Foreign Policy. "What's extraordinary is that one person is doing so much of this kind of diplomacy, and that the person who's doing it has an independent power base. When you send in a Jimmy

Carter, you are sending in someone of such standing that when he comes up with what he thinks is a better policy, it resonates with a lot of the American people."

But Mr. Carter's missions have also exposed other perils of using independent contractors in resolving foreign policy crises. The North Korean and Haitian missions reinforced one of diplomacy's basic adages: The ability to control an emissary is inversely proportional to his prestige and visibility.

In North Korea Mr. Carter disobeyed his orders and told the North Korean dictator Kim Il Sung that Washing-

Clinton finds freelancers sometimes bring their own foreign policy blueprints.

ton had dropped its call for sanctions and its demand to come clean about diversions of plutonium. In Haiti he entered free-wheeling negotiations that will allow the military leaders to remain and even seek political office. At times the adversaries Mr. Carter was sent to confront came to sound like friends.

In addition the foreign-policy apparatus that relies on desk officers, ambassadors and inter-agency coordi-

nation was shunted aside. If foreign Presidents can negotiate with a sympathetic ex-President simply by making a long-distance phone call, why should they listen to what a mere ambassador has to say?

Paradoxically, the process is complicated by Secretary of State Warren Christopher's willingness to spread the portfolios and the limelight around. He has allowed people outside the State Department to dominate other policies. Mickey Kantor, the Administration's trade representative, largely runs Japan policy, for example; Nancy Soderberg, the National Security Council's chief of staff, has an exclusive on Northern Ireland.

Yet of all Mr. Clinton's top foreign policy advisers, it is Mr. Christopher who has the best reason to be wary of losing control over a diplomatic undertaking. As Mr. Carter's Deputy Secretary of State, he watched from the sidelines as a parade of official emissaries and freelancers complicated efforts to free the American hostages captured in Iran in 1979. It took Mr. Christopher's painstaking negotiations with the ayatollahs via Algeria to resolve the crisis, and the Algiers Accord it produced remains an air-tight model of American negotiating.

"The Iranian negotiations underscored the importance of persistence and steadiness in foreign policy — of being prepared to wait, if necessary, until an issue is right for resolution," Mr. Christopher wrote in 1981. "The policy of steady, methodical probing for a negotiated result is what brought this crisis to an end." When the crisis was over, he wrote, "Those who took our hostages gained none of their central goals."

That kind of agreement is insider's work.

Haitians Don't Compromise

Continued from page 1

to change Haiti's political and social culture, but on a limited mission to assure the "maintenance of a secure environment" for the return of the country's legitimate, popularly elected Government.

Yet to many Haitians, the whole point of restoring Father Aristide to power is to enable him to address those historic inequities.

"A lot of the things you Americans take for granted, when thought here are a revolution," said Suzy Castor, co-director of the Research and Training Center for Economic and Social Development, a private Haitian group. "People here are not asking for anything extraordinary, only the things that you have enjoyed since 1789, simple things: jobs, schools, lights, health care, water. For a peasant, a glass of clean water is a big thing."

Inevitably, the arrival of the American forces after three years of brutal repression has again awakened hope that those modest goals can be achieved. "We are not afraid of the Americans, because they are here to protect us from the devils," said Abner Jean, a 45-year-old vendor of chewing gum. "We are trying to welcome them here, but the police keep hitting us."

The inability or unwillingness of American military authorities to immediately control the Haitian security forces, which include hundreds of armed civilians acting like descendants of the Tontons Macoute (the secret police of the brutal Duvalier regime), baffled many Haitians. Under an occupation that is not an occupation after an invasion that was not an invasion, the extent of American authority was not clear, as it would have been had American troops come storming in, and the Haitian military and its civilian supporters moved rapidly to exploit every opening to make it appear they are allies and partners of the American troops.

False Assumptions

At first, following the tone set by Gen. Colin L. Powell and other members of the Carter delegation, American military officials said they planned to treat General Cédras and his associates with "honor" and "respect," as if they were dealing with officers who shared their values and came from an institution much like their own.

But the 7,700 members of the Haitian military have been taught to see their role differently. As a policeman used his billy club to beat several people sitting on a wall one morning last week, an American reporter who had been talking with the group asked what he was doing.

"I'm doing my job," the policeman replied. "What exactly is your job, the reporter persisted."

"To intimidate the populace," the policeman responded, as he left in search of more people to pummel. That type of routine official violence quickly forced the United States to toughen its attitude toward General Cédras and the forces he commands. On Thursday, the Haitian army's only heavy weapons unit was dismantled, its guns and armored vehicles seized and dismantled.

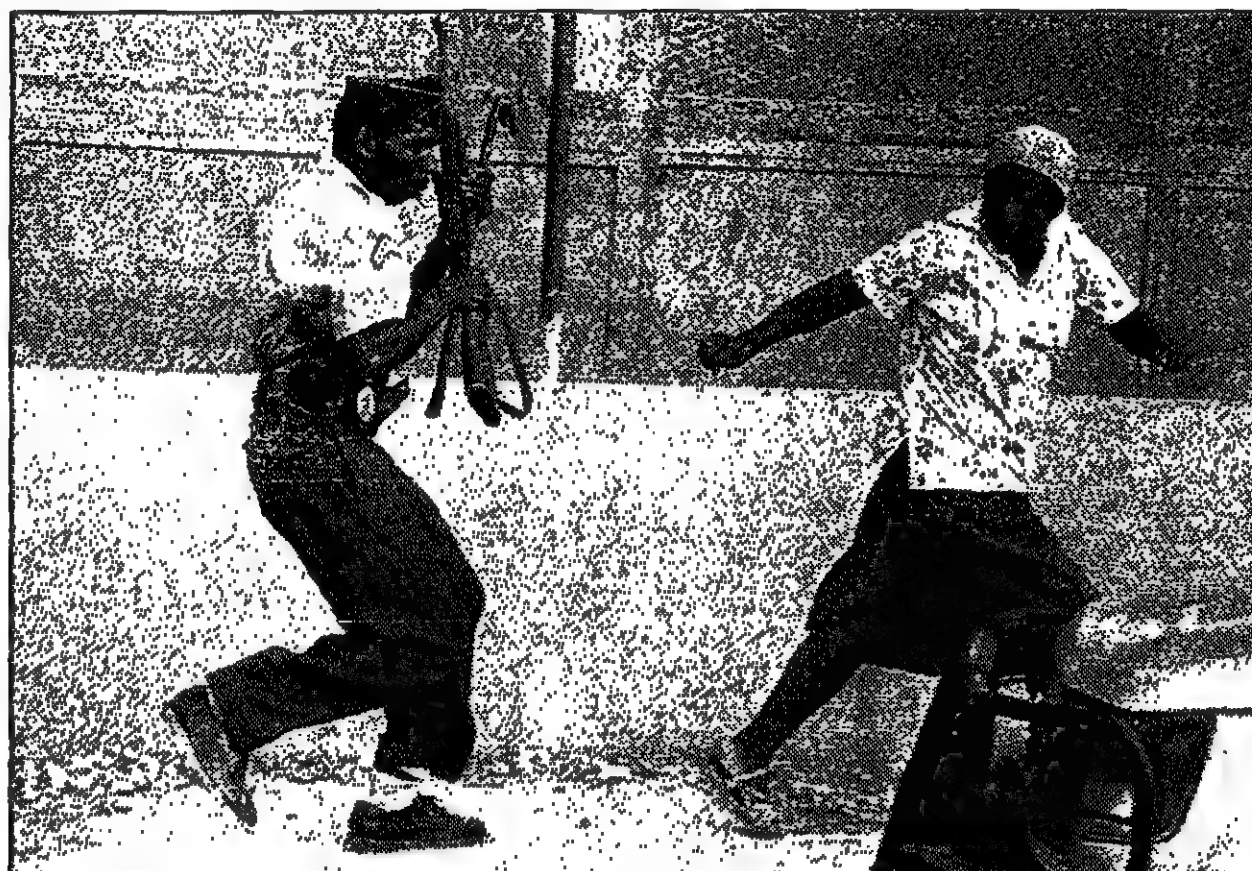
Some Haitians are convinced that the United States is pursuing a Trojan Horse strategy, waiting until all 14,000 troops are here before it cracks down on the military. But others have a different worry: that the Clinton Administration will merely tinker with an organization many wanted eliminated as a political force.

"Ours is an army of occupation, not a truly national army," said a prominent intellectual who is still afraid, despite the presence of American troops, to be identified by name. "The only things it really knows how to do are repress and exploit. I'm not saying there are no good soldiers; but the institution itself carries the stain of original sin, and while it exists, no government here can sustain itself. There has to be a clean break."

The Americans seemed to be taking much the same approach, many Haitians complain, toward other fundamentally flawed institutions, like the Parliament that the military's figurehead president, Emile Jonassaint, was trying to call into session in an effort to pass an amnesty for General Cédras and his associates. Throughout Haitian history, elected officials, from the President on down, have represented the will of those who have the money and influence to buy and sell seats and votes. That system, known as "politique de double," or "politics by understudies," has been one of the means by which the mulatto elite has controlled its black countrymen, and has survived every attack.

The United States has been down this road before, of course. American troops occupied this country from 1915 to 1934, withdrawing in frustration at Haitian opposition and their own failure to effect meaningful change. In an attempt to determine what went wrong, a Federal panel called the Forbes Commission investigated the occupation and concluded that blame should be placed on the inability of Americans to see Haiti as it really is.

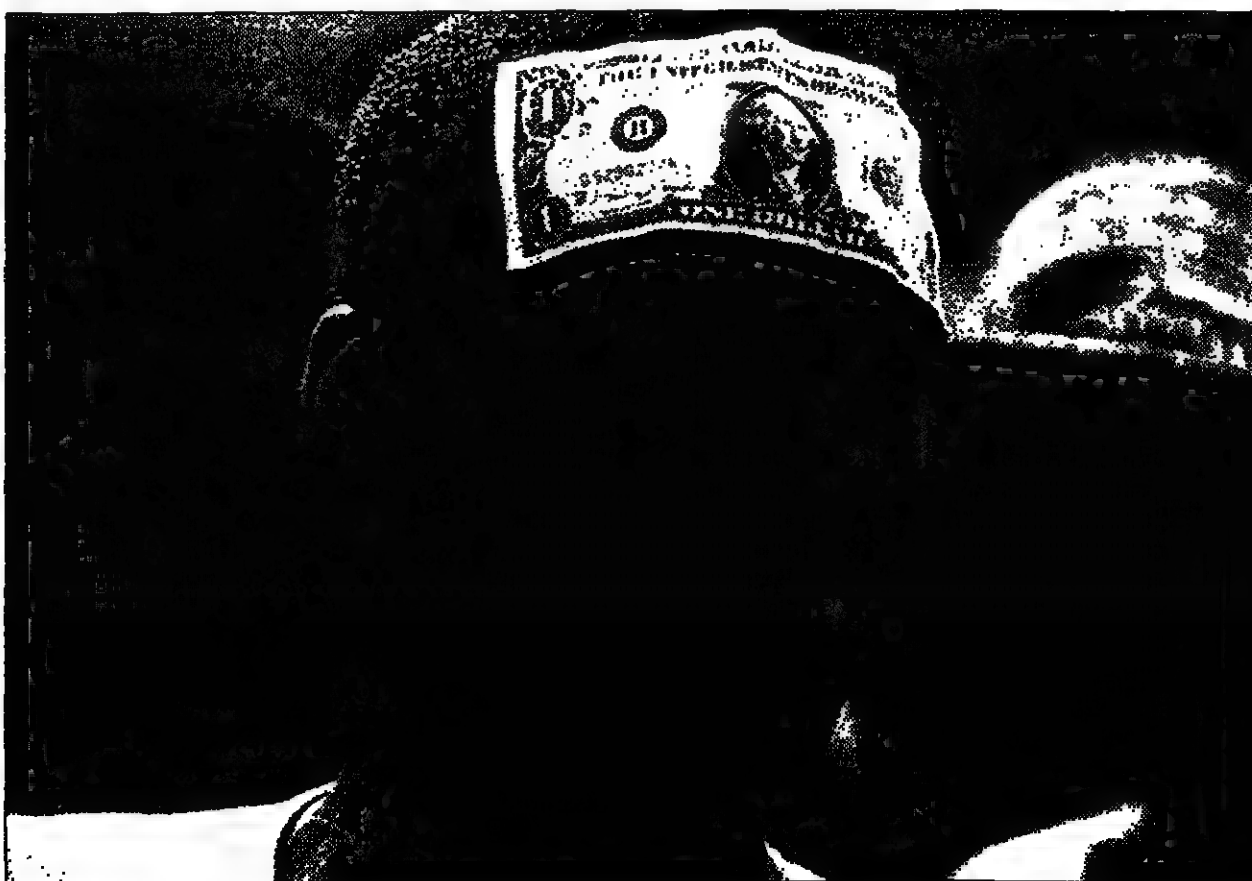
"The failure of the occupation to understand the social problems of Haiti, its brusque attempt to plant democracy there by drill and harrow, its determination to set up a middle class — however wise and necessary it may seem to Americans — all these explain why, in part, the high hopes of our good works in this land have not been realized," the commission's report stated. More than 60 years later, the Americans are now back, still aspiring to do good works.



A Haitian policeman, carrying a crowbar, chased a woman during disturbances last week in Port-au-Prince.



Haitian police listen to a Creole-speaking U.S. soldier instructing them in proper methods of crowd control.



A Haitian man displays a U.S. dollar as a pro-American gesture, as he watches the arrival of U.S. soldiers.

A President, A Predecessor

Continued from page 1

bumpy, and wary. As a Southern comet, running for attorney general in 1976, Mr. Clinton served as Mr. Carter's Arkansas campaign chairman. Then in 1980, the attractive, articulate Governor of Arkansas addressed the Democratic convention in New York that renominated the Georgia peanut-farmer-turned-President.

When Mr. Clinton lost the governor's race that fall, he blamed Mr. Carter, who had dumped thousands of Cuban refugees, many with criminal backgrounds, on Mr. Clinton at Fort Chaffee. Mr. Carter mused last year about the younger man's loss: "He was brash and arrogant. He had never failed before — the way I was for a large part of my life."

Besides a brief appearance during the campaign helping Mr. Carter build a home for Habitat for Humanity, the Clintons pretty much avoided the Carters. Mr. Carter, in turn, felt free to criticize Mr. Clinton on points ranging from his carpentry skills to his foreign policy team, complaining last year that the briefings he received were "inadequate" and inferior to the ones he had gotten during the Reagan-Bush era.

It is because they are political Doublemint Twins on the surface, of course, that Mr. Clinton had to work so hard to make people believe he would not be a Carter retread. They were both smiling, centrist Democratic governors who appeared suddenly out of the South, smart as whips, playing the outsider card. They were both Southern Baptists who believed in redemption. They both had colorful mothers, wacky brothers, strong wives and bright young daughters. They both planned to focus on domestic affairs, but inexorably got drawn into a thicket of foreign affairs problems. They both grappled with leadership problems, struggling to beat back those dread words that began showing up in focus groups: "wimpy," "soft," "weak," "indecisive."

But, in the end, it was the differences rather than the similarities that allowed Mr. Carter to pull a desperate Mr. Clinton closer in a diplomatic, cat's cradle. In a relationship that seems unprecedented, Mr. Carter has turned the Carter Center in Atlanta into a sort of State Department South, and he has turned himself into a Secretary of State for the dispossessed, dealing with the leaders no one else wants to deal with, talking out problems everyone else has given up on.

To get the full impact of Mr. Carter's unorthodox retirement role as therapist to the dictator set, you need only to compare him with a less driven ex-President: Last weekend as Mr. Carter risked his safety to bargain with the Haitian military junta, Gerald Ford was handling the coin tosses at the Presidents Cup golf tournament in suburban Virginia.

Those in Washington who have worked closely with both men describe stark differences: Mr. Carter is as unvarnished as Mr. Clinton is varnished, as truthful and direct as Mr. Clinton is prevaricating and circular. No one would have called Jimmy Carter slick, but they might complain that he is stubborn and sanctimonious.

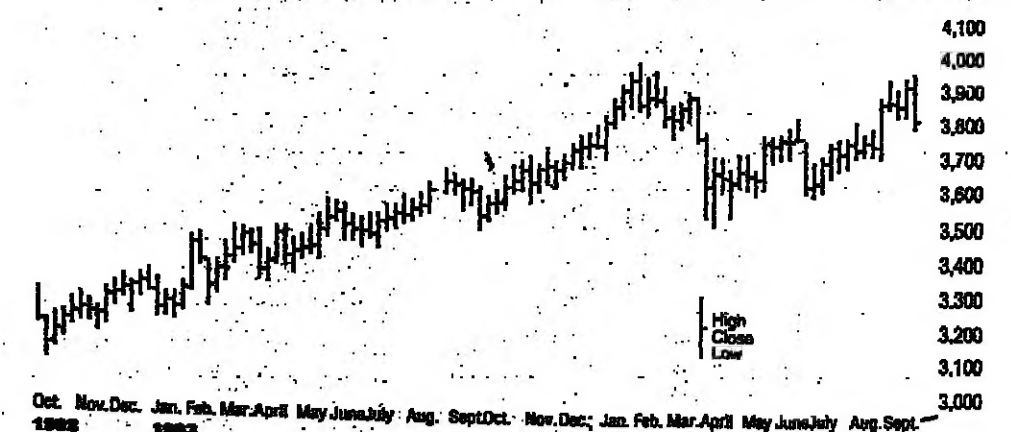
Mr. Carter is a cerebral loner with a disdain for the nitty-gritty of politics, a clumsy President who "knew all of the words and none of the music," as one intimate put it. Mr. Clinton is an inspired talker who loves nothing more than an audience. Mr. Carter, who did all his big interviews after returning from Haiti in a dowdy blue plaid sports jacket, does not care about what the comedian George Carlin dubs "stuff." "You would never see Carter wearing a Donna Karan suit or getting a haircut from Christophe," said a former Carter White House official. You would also not catch Jimmy Carter filling up the White House with Hollywood stars, or hanging out at Martha's Vineyard.

Mr. Carter is a moralist who made passes at getting rid of hard liquor at White House parties and live-in romances among unmarried aides; he is a man who thinks he can convert and save everyone, given a chance. Mr. Clinton is more Elmer Gantry than Cotton Mather; he is charming and loose, more in need of discipline than a disciplinarian, more eager to please than preach. Mr. Clinton has used the theme of sin and redemption as a political tactic; Mr. Carter's born-again fervor is deeply ingrained. And that is how their new partnership came about. Like any skilled missionary, Mr. Carter saw his opening. While Mr. Clinton dithered, reluctant to use force, unsure of when and where and how he wanted to engage in the world, Mr. Carter pounced. Mr. Clinton's convictions may waver, but Mr. Carter's do not. "Carter has a deep organizing principle to his foreign policy based on a moral view of the world," said Greg Schneider, a former Carter aide. "He's less concerned with the appearance of strength than he is with achieving his goals." Mr. Clinton's pragmatic uncertainty was no match for Mr. Carter's zealous certainty.

It is not yet clear how this relationship will play out, politically or diplomatically. With Americans' increasing reluctance to get entangled in hot spots they can't even find on a map, Mr. Carter is more in sync with the country on matters of force. But will his negotiations be seen as triumph or appeasement, cagey or naïve? Even if Mr. Carter gets credit for defusing crises, it is not clear that Mr. Clinton will also get credit. "Clinton has paid a political price for his collaboration with Carter," Mr. Schneider said, "because of the appearance of contracting out foreign policy."

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET INDEXES

| | Close | Chg | %Chg | YTD % |
|---------------|----------|---------|-------|--------|
| D. J. Indust | 3,831.75 | -101.60 | -2.58 | +2.07 |
| D. J. Transp | 1,499.41 | -66.92 | -4.27 | -14.32 |
| D. J. Util | 176.90 | -0.33 | -0.19 | -22.95 |
| S&P 500 | 459.67 | -11.52 | -2.44 | +1.45 |
| S&P Indust | 543.82 | -13.20 | -2.37 | +1.67 |
| NYSE Comp | 253.81 | -5.96 | -2.29 | -2.03 |
| Nasdaq | 757.46 | -20.45 | -2.63 | -2.49 |
| Amex | 455.23 | -4.63 | -1.01 | -4.59 |
| Russell 2000 | 253.65 | -6.14 | -2.36 | -1.91 |
| Wilshire 5000 | 4,568.98 | -112.75 | -2.41 | -1.91 |
| Value Line | 286.37 | -7.53 | -2.56 | -3.02 |

MARKET DIARY

| | NYSE | NASDAQ | AMEX |
|---------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Advanced | 612 | 1,748 | 286 |
| Declined | 2,061 | 2,703 | 563 |
| Unchanged | 338 | 894 | 156 |
| Issues Traded | 3,011 | 5,345 | 1,005 |
| New Highs | 105 | 222 | 50 |
| New Lows | 376 | 156 | 95 |

New York Stock Exchange

| MOST ACTIVE | | | | PERCENTAGE GAINERS | | | | PERCENTAGE LOSERS | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|------|-------------------|--------|---------|------|
| Vol. (00) | Last | Chg. | Pct. | Last | Chg. | Pct. | Last | Chg. | Pct. | | |
| FordM | 240156 | 25 1/2 | + 2 1/2 | Alumax n | 34 | +12 1/2 | 58.1 | BurlCt s | 13 1/2 | -10 1/2 | 42.5 |
| Digital | 221124 | 25 1/2 | + 7 1/2 | Anthem | 32 1/4 | + 8 1/2 | 33.7 | MaySele | 18 1/4 | -10 1/2 | 36.7 |
| MicroTch s | 174988 | 38 1/2 | + 3 1/4 | Agco | 44 1/2 | +10 1/4 | 30.0 | NovaCr | 11 1/2 | -4 1/2 | 28.4 |
| Chryslr | 167388 | 43 1/2 | + 3 1/2 | Carmik | 22 | + 4 | 22.2 | DisAutoP | 17 1/2 | -5 1/2 | 25.3 |
| AmBar | 166937 | 26 1/4 | + 2 1/2 | CocaCE | 18 | + 2 1/4 | 18.0 | AtiGas | 30 1/2 | -8 1/2 | 21.5 |
| WalMt | 160692 | 23 1/2 | + 1 1/4 | MoIbLo | 12 | + 1 1/4 | 17.1 | Lennar s | 16 | - 4 | 20.0 |
| AT&T | 158416 | 54 | + 7 1/2 | Glamsi | 8 1/4 | + 1 1/4 | 16.7 | GrdCasn f | 14 1/2 | -3 1/4 | 18.4 |
| GM | 155794 | 45 1/2 | + 3 1/2 | Reclntit | 8 | + 1 1/2 | 16.4 | Diagnot | 19 1/2 | -4 1/2 | 17.5 |
| RJR | 155614 | 6 1/2 | + 1 1/2 | AFLAC | 33 1/2 | + 4 1/2 | 15.2 | DeltaA | 45 1/2 | -9 1/4 | 16.9 |
| TJMax | 144465 | 65 1/2 | + 1 1/2 | Rgtcholm n | 14 1/2 | + 2 | 15.3 | Eloor | 16 | -3 1/4 | 16.9 |
| IBM | 121121 | 69 1/2 | + 1 1/2 | GrpFnsr n | 24 1/4 | + 2 1/2 | 13.5 | GrnTr s | 26 | -4 1/2 | 15.5 |
| Merck | 114259 | 34 1/2 | + 1 1/2 | LTV wt | 5 1/2 | + 3 1/2 | 13.2 | RegHit | 9 1/2 | -1 1/4 | 15.4 |
| Compq s | 107504 | 34 1/2 | + 3 1/2 | BattMt | 13 | + 1 1/2 | 13.0 | Sofamor f | 17 1/2 | -3 1/2 | 14.9 |
| GenEl s | 106668 | 48 1/4 | + 2 1/4 | HecleM | 13 1/4 | + 1 1/2 | 12.8 | BoltBer | 16 | -2 1/2 | 14.1 |
| BlockE | 101847 | 25 1/2 | + 1 1/4 | Hmatke | 21 1/2 | + 2 1/4 | 11.5 | Gap | 32 1/4 | -5 1/4 | 14.0 |

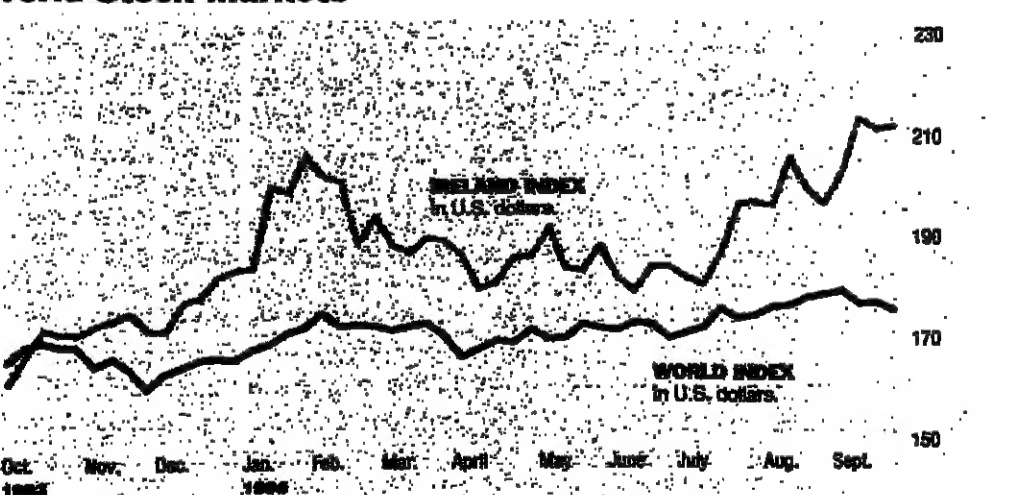
Nasdaq

| MOST ACTIVE | | | | PERCENTAGE GAINERS | | | | PERCENTAGE LOSERS | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|------|
| Vol. (00) | Last | Chg. | | Last | Chg. | Pct. | | Last | Chg. | Pct. | |
| Ecogen | 205269 | 4 1/2 | +1 1/2 | Calion w s | 13 | +11 1/2 | 814.3 | CylRx | 2 1/2 | -3 1/4 | 60.0 |
| Intel | 202210 | 63 1/4 | +3 1/4 | HithyTch.s | 11 1/2 | +4 | 56.1 | IntigSur s | 3 1/4 | -3 1/2 | 51.9 |
| Micro s | 164963 | 56 | +7 1/2 | Tekelec | 13 1/4 | +4 1/2 | 55.9 | Omnica | 2 1/2 | -7 1/4 | 47.0 |
| Novell | 158599 | 14 1/2 | +3 1/2 | US Pacing | 7 1/2 | +2 1/2 | 52.5 | Hemiseur | 1 1/2 | -3 1/2 | 47.7 |
| Cisco s | 150982 | 24 1/2 | +2 | Conlci | 23 1/2 | +1 1/2 | 45.0 | GulPhm | 4 1/2 | -3 1/2 | 45.9 |
| DellTm | 147660 | 11 1/4 | +1 1/4 | SaRail | 10 1/2 | +3 1/4 | 44.8 | Genemedone | 4 1/2 | -3 1/2 | 43.9 |
| 3Com s | 143789 | 37 1/2 | +1 1/2 | DurandPhm | 15 1/2 | +4 1/2 | 43.2 | TapInt | 27 1/2 | -2 1/2 | 42.5 |
| Infrmx s | 137203 | 26 1/4 | +3 | Hallmark A | 24 1/2 | +7 | 40.0 | Biosepra | 3 | -2 1/2 | 41.5 |
| Lotus | 133907 | 86 1/4 | +6 1/2 | Progr p | 9 | +2 1/2 | 38.5 | OnePro s | 9 | -5 1/4 | 36.8 |
| Oracle s | 107612 | 43 1/4 | +3 1/4 | TokosMd | 7 1/2 | +2 | 37.2 | KBK Cap | 5 1/4 | -3 1/4 | 36.1 |

American Stock Exchange

| MOST ACTIVE | | | | PERCENTAGE GAINERS | | | | PERCENTAGE LOSERS | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|------|-------------------|--------|--------|------|
| Vol. (00) | Last | Chg. | | Last | Chg. | Pct. | | Last | Chg. | Pct. | |
| choBy | 49175 | 13 1/4 | + 7 1/2 | AndreEl s | 23 1/4 | +11 1/2 | 97.9 | Aurora | 5 1/2 | -2 | 26.2 |
| ysioO | 48948 | 4 1/2 | + 1 1/2 | Cagle A s | 29 1/4 | +7 1/2 | 32.8 | WellsTel | 14 1/2 | -4 1/2 | 22.7 |
| tyacom B | 47489 | 36 1/2 | + 1 1/2 | TecOps | 15 1/2 | +2 1/2 | 22.8 | NetAlt f | 5 1/2 | -1 1/2 | 16.1 |
| ColLb | 33863 | 4 1/2 | + 1 1/2 | USBio | 7 1/2 | + 1 1/4 | 19.6 | EmpCar | 5 1/2 | -1 | 15.7 |
| XCL | 31690 | 1 1/2 | + 3 1/2 | Globlink | 14 1/4 | +2 1/4 | 18.0 | PageAm | 4 1/4 | -3 1/4 | 15.0 |

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

| Country | IN U.S. DOLLARS | | | | IN LOCAL CURRENCY | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| | Index | % Chg. | Rank | YTD | Index | % Chg. | Rate to \$ | YTD |
| Australia | 170.32 | -2.7 | 23 | 2.1 | 15 | 3.62 | 193.38 | -4.2 |
| Austria | 188.75 | -1.3 | 11 | 2.0 | 16 | 1.06 | 151.49 | -8.0 |
| Belgium | 167.80 | -2.5 | 22 | 3.0 | 11 | 4.21 | 131.40 | -8.4 |
| Britain | 194.90 | -1.6 | 12 | -4.9 | 23 | 4.15 | 183.09 | -10.9 |
| Canada | 139.03 | -0.2 | 8 | 2.4 | 13 | 2.50 | 135.34 | -4.0 |
| Denmark | 262.78 | -1.7 | 14 | 2.3 | 14 | 1.42 | 208.60 | -8.6 |
| Finland | 175.46 | -2.2 | 19 | 42.4 | 1 | 0.78 | 180.69 | 20.7 |
| France | 169.32 | -1.1 | 10 | -3.8 | 22 | 3.14 | 140.25 | -13.9 |
| Germany | 143.62 | -1.8 | 16 | 2.4 | 12 | 1.78 | 115.31 | -8.9 |
| Hong Kong | 396.98 | -3.1 | 24 | -18.9 | 24 | 3.12 | 393.87 | -18.9 |
| Ireland | 207.97 | -2.5 | 21 | 12.3 | 8 | 3.39 | 187.81 | 1.4 |
| Italy | 82.79 | -0.5 | 7 | 20.7 | 3 | 1.61 | 98.40 | 9.9 |
| Japan | 162.36 | 1.8 | 1 | 24.8 | 2 | 0.76 | 100.28 | 9.2 |
| Malaysia | 583.68 | -1.0 | 9 | -1.3 | 21 | 1.46 | 574.83 | -6.4 |
| Mexico | 2357.35 | 0.9 | 2 | -1.3 | 20 | 1.17 | 8756.74 | 8.0 |
| Netherlands | 210.61 | -1.9 | 17 | -5.8 | 9 | 3.48 | 166.35 | -5.8 |
| New Zealand | 72.54 | -1.7 | 15 | 6.8 | 8 | 3.74 | 63.94 | -0.8 |
| Norway | 194.80 | -1.6 | 13 | 8.4 | 7 | 1.85 | 179.06 | -2.4 |
| Singapore | 371.19 | 0.8 | 4 | 1.0 | 17 | 1.66 | 253.24 | -7.1 |
| South Africa | 312.89 | 0.8 | 3 | 17.1 | 4 | 2.17 | 295.10 | 17.8 |
| Spain | 140.19 | -0.9 | 8 | 0.6 | 18 | 4.24 | 138.08 | -0.8 |
| Sweden | 224.89 | -2.0 | 18 | 14.5 | 5 | 1.80 | 248.71 | 2.6 |
| Switzerland | 186.55 | -0.1 | 5 | -4.0 | 10 | 1.63 | 132.53 | -10.1 |
| United States | 187.56 | -2.4 | 20 | -1.2 | 19 | 2.90 | 187.56 | -1.2 |

COMPOSITE INDEXES

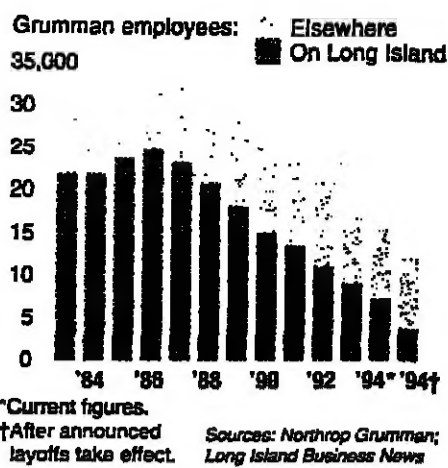
| | Index | % Chg. | Rank | YTD |
|----------------|--------|--------|------|------|
| Europe | 170.55 | -1.4 | 0.6 | 3.09 |
| Europe/Pacific | 171.32 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 1.93 |
| World | 177.01 | -0.8 | 5.9 | 2.27 |

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

For Northrop Grumman Workers, the Bad News Gets Very Specific

It's no surprise, really. The country is laying down its weapons — well, except in Haiti — and that's putting a lot of people out of work. And when Northrop swallowed Grumman earlier this year, everyone knew that spelled more sizable job cuts. But still, when the big shoe dropped last week, the numbers were stark: Northrop Grumman, as it's now known, is reducing its work force by 8,650, or more than 18 percent, by the end of 1995. That's a "healthy response" to Pentagon cutbacks, said one consultant. But don't talk about health on, say, Long Island. In 1986, Grumman gave out 25,000 paychecks there, making it Long Island's largest private employer; those days are already history, of course, but the payroll will soon shrivel even more, to 3,800. The bulk of the latest layoffs, though, will come in California — 4,150 of them. And that comes just after word that GM Hughes would lay off 4,400.



Hafsts: Keeping the Courts Busy

Most people wouldn't expect to get \$34 million for losing a job unfairly, but then again most people aren't named Haft — and aren't in the Haft's tax bracket. Last week a Federal jury awarded that sum to Robert Haft, ruling that his father, Herbert, had wrongfully dismissed him last year. It was one of the biggest such awards ever. Of course, Robert's suit was just a drop in this family's legal bucket. The Haft's surely stand alone in the amount they sue one another. "I haven't even tried to count" the suits, one lawyer said. The lawyers are adding up the family legal fees, though — \$10 million and counting.

A New Tally of Smoking's Toll

A report out last week paints a picture of smoking's damage even starker than what's appeared so far. Here's a sampling of the statistics from the report, an extensive study of data going back to 1950: worldwide, smoking kills three million people a year, or one every 10 seconds. By 2020, if current trends continue, that will hit 10 million a year. And about half a billion people now alive will one day die from smoking. It's "the biggest epidemic of fatal disease in the world," said Sir Richard Doll of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, adding, "I think it is immoral" that governments don't ban tobacco advertising.

Did Disney Step on a Thorn?

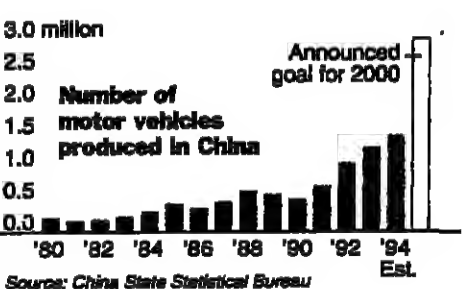


Disney isn't purring these days.

Michael Eisner may be discovering just how valuable Jeffrey Katzenberg was. The two men built Disney into an entertainment colossus, a success story that keeps roaring as "The Lion King" heads further into record territory. But by all accounts, things have not gone well at Disney in the weeks since Mr. Eisner declined to give Mr. Katzenberg the No. 2 job. Some projects have been delayed, others discarded. Some Hollywood types, in fact, describe the cash-cow studio as paralyzed. Did this have to happen? Did Mr. Eisner see Mr. Katzenberg as a threat? He denies it. But there are some interesting footnotes: Animators wanted to give Mr. Katzenberg a farewell party; Mr. Eisner said no. And Mr. Katzenberg is no longer welcome at the London premiere of "The Lion King."

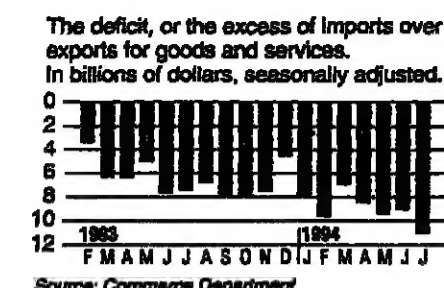
The Open Road? Not in China

In China, an irresistible force is about to crash into an immovable body — without seat belts. That force can be defined quite simply: as the Chinese enjoy steadily higher living standards, they want the goodies the rest of the world has. Like cars. And the Government is obliging, making ambitious plans to double China's car output — with the focus on a "people's car," a compact sedan for the masses. Now no one wants to deny the people this badge of world citizenship, but many experts — from East and West — are saying, Hold it! With 1.2 billion Chinese, this isn't going to work. "Insane," said one. Not enough oil. Not enough roads. China's cities are plagued by gridlock already. Air pollution. But when Mao's grandson dreams of owning a car...



Trade Data Jolt the Market

Just when the stock market had relaxed somewhat about inflation — as measured by various price reports — a different breed of goblin gave it a scare on Tuesday. The nation's trade deficit made a surprise jump to its second-highest level ever, and this so rattled the financial markets that the dollar came perilously close to its all-time low, and the Dow industrials started sinking. Then, to top it off, a computerized "sell" program barged in and sent stocks down even further, making the day's loss 67 points.



A Judge With a View?

Yes, Federated is closing six stores in the New York area as a prelude to merging with Macy's (it said so last week), but let's get to the important stuff: parades and fireworks. At a recent hearing, it seems, the bankruptcy judge, Burton Lifland, put great weight on keeping the Thanksgiving parade, and the fireworks — on, he clearly specified, the East Side. He did make a compelling case: "More of the populace of New York can view the fireworks from the East Side."



And Pathmarks for Some



It's long been a frustrating urban fact: The rich get Pathmarks, the poor get bodegas. Supermarket chains often say it makes no economic sense to put stores in the inner city, which means those who can afford it the least wind up paying the most for their daily bread and bananas — often 50 percent more (add that to a middle-class grocery bill and you'd hear some screams). But last week a nonprofit community group presumed to add a variable to this economic equation. The group, called the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, got \$24 million from 10 big corporations — like Prudential and Bank of America — to help finance a Pathmark on 125th Street in East Harlem, as well as similar stores in poor neighborhoods nationwide.

World Markets/Richard W. Stevenson

Eyes Are Smiling on Irish Economy

LONDON
For most people, Ireland holds many pleasures, from the lush green landscape to the head on a fresh pint of Guinness. But for investors, Ireland has always been a bit of a wasteland. Now that may be changing. Ireland, once viewed as an economic disaster area, has remade itself in recent years into one of Europe's most vibrant economies. While most of the rest of Europe languished deep in recession last year and struggled to recover this year, Ireland's gross domestic product grew 4 percent last year and is expected to grow nearly 6 percent this year. Next year's growth could exceed even that torrid pace. Even more remarkably, Ireland seems to have pulled off this feat while keeping inflation low and bringing a massive budget deficit under control. And while any direct economic effects from the growing prospects of peace in Northern Ireland are far off, if they materialize at all, an end to the sectarian violence could spur more foreign investment or at least allow Ireland's underlying strengths to show through to investors, especially to those from abroad. "There's a great economic story in Ireland," said Richard Davidson, a strategist at Morgan Stanley in London. "It's got one of the strongest growth rates in Europe. It's got extremely low inflation. It's a country where debt levels are actually falling. "So you've got a great economic background, and the market background is one of undervaluation."

Ireland's equity market is small by world standards, with a capitalization of about \$15 billion. But stock prices, in the view of many analysts, have not caught up with the country's new economic strength. In Dublin, the ISEQ Overall index closed on Friday at 1,855.57, up almost 10 percent from its low for the year, in July, of 1,694.14. The high for the year of 2,082.16 was reached back in January. Mr. Davidson said the Irish market is currently trading at 10.3 times projected 1994 earnings and at 9.1 times projected 1995 earnings. The price-earnings ratio for the London stock market, by contrast, is 14.9 times 1994 earnings and 12.9 times 1995 earnings.

ings, Mr. Davidson said. "The Irish stock market is at one of the lowest multiples of any European market, and there's reasonable earnings growth," Mr. Davidson said. "We expect that the market can rise by 15 percent over the next 12 months," Mr. Davidson said. "International investor interest in Ireland has increased dramatically over the last decade but the market still remains slightly undervalued in our view, particularly in the bank sector." The Irish financial markets have always been seen by investors as taking their cues directly from the British markets. But now, with clear differences emerging between the British and Irish economies and the economic strategies of the two Governments, that link may be breaking down. Most important, Britain has been decidedly unenthusiastic about the European Union's plans for monetary union, and has all but ruled out moving toward a single currency. Ireland, on the other hand, has gone all out to meet the strict financial targets set out by the European Union as precursors for merging its currencies and its monetary policies — and has succeeded to a greater degree than any other nation, except Germany and France, presumably the core members of any monetary alliance. It is close to

Currency

| | Last Week | Prior Week | Year Ago |
|--|-----------|------------|----------|
| Japanese Yen per Dollar | 97.85 | 99.95 | 105.95 |
| German Mark per Dollar | 1.5483 | 1.5790 | 1.6380 |
| Canadian Dollar 1.3435 per U.S. Dollar | 1.3435 | 1.3503 | 1.3198 |
| British Pound 1.5772 U.S. Dollar per British Pound | 1.5772 | 1.5790 | 1.5085 |
| Gold \$395.70 | \$395.70 | \$389.60 | \$357.40 |
| Republic National Bank | | | |

Currency: Friday NY Close

the targets for inflation, budget deficit and bond yields, although it is still out of the required ranges for total debt and for currency stability. Ireland still has problems. Its unemployment rate, at 15 percent, is chronically high, even by European standards. And it is relatively poor, with economic output per capita running at 65.6 percent of the European Union average over the last four years, according to Independent Strategy. Just last week, Irish Steel, once one of the nation's largest employers, gave up a long fight for survival, joining other Irish companies that have succumbed to worldwide competition. But even with those problems, Ireland seems destined to take a more prominent position within the European Union. "Ireland is a surprise," said Bob McKee, an analyst at Independent Strategy, an investment advisory firm in London. "Its finances are under control. Economic recovery is picking up. It will probably make it to the Germanic core of a two-speed Europe."

The soundness of its monetary policy is more than a matter of pride for Ireland. As Ireland's credibility in the financial markets grows, particularly in terms of taming inflation, investors demand less of a premium to assume the risk of investing there. Within Europe, being within the core group moving steadily toward currency union is the ultimate in credibility, and would give the Irish Government and Irish companies access to debt on favorable terms relative to weaker European economies. As a result, it would make Irish bonds more attractive to investors. Analysts said that many of Ireland's biggest and best-known companies look like good investments now. Waterford Wedgwood P.L.C., the crystal and china maker, recently posted a 120 percent rise in operating profits for the first six months of the year, its first solidly profitable performance since 1987. Independent Strategy is recommending that its clients look at Jefferson Smurfit, the paper company. Morgan Stanley has a buy recommendation on the Bank of Ireland, which it said was undervalued despite solid earnings gains. ■

The New York Times

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New York's High Taxes

George Pataki, the Republican candidate for governor, looked at a report on state taxes last week and declared that New York taxes "are out of control" — a condition he attributes in part to alleged spendthrift policies over the past 11 years by his opponent, Gov. Mario Cuomo. Mr. Pataki's remedy is to cut a bevy of personal and corporate taxes, though he conveniently sidesteps telling anyone by how much or how he intends to pay for this beneficence. Never one to miss an election-year trick, Governor Cuomo chimed in with his own tax-cut package. He too put off telling voters whose programs will be gored.

The candidates are right that New York taxes are sky high. Last week's report by the State Business Council confirms what many other studies also show: state and local taxes, measured as a percentage of personal income, are 40 percent higher in New York than the national average. Only Alaska is higher and Hawaii close behind. But oil companies pay over 85 percent of Alaska's taxes; tourists pay a large share of Hawaii's. In New York, New Yorkers pay most of the taxes.

But before taxpayers salivate over the prospect of lower taxes, they should note that the next governor will be hard pressed to deliver on his promise. A careful study by Frank Mauro of the labor-backed Fiscal Policy Institute estimates that the state budget will have a \$3.5 billion deficit by 1997. If the next governor is to cut taxes, he will have to muscle large, unpopular spending cuts through the Legislature.

The obvious question is whether the state and local taxes are strangling the economy. The evidence is mixed. But as Steven Gold of the State University of New York at Albany points out, New York businesses operate in a climate of high wages, high energy costs, expensive regulations and slow regional growth. To add high state and local

taxes to this anti-business cauldron is worrisome.

Even more worrisome are New York City taxes. They are higher than elsewhere in the state and a whopping 100 percent above the national average. A large part of the problem is state policy that forces the city to pick up large shares of Medicaid costs, welfare outlays and school expenditures. New York City is saddled with responsibilities unlike those of any other city in the U.S.

Mr. Pataki is trying hard to tarnish Mr. Cuomo with the state's high taxes. But when Mr. Cuomo took office in 1983, state and local taxes were slightly less than 40 percent above the national average. They remain so today. In between, he signed into law several tax hikes. He also signed several tax cuts. The truth is New York has been a high-tax state since Gov. Nelson Rockefeller reigned. It will remain so as long as New York provides a low-tuition university system, generous welfare benefits and costly local school systems (which on average provide higher teacher-student ratios than those in all but two other states).

Mr. Cuomo defends his record by pointing out the true, but irrelevant, fact that state taxes in New York are not irrelevant by national standards. That is because Albany increasingly legislates new public services by telling local governments to foot the bill. The only sensible way to discuss taxation in New York is to look at state and local taxes combined.

Taxes have a benefit, of course: they pay for services that many citizens prize. Indeed, Albany would need to cut public programs drastically, and therefore foolishly, in order to bring taxes way down to the national average. But there is good reason for the next governor to adopt a long-term plan to bring taxes back toward the levels in states with which New York competes for business. A sensible policy would be to target a modest tax cut where it is needed the most, New York City.

When Congress Is the Workplace

The National Labor Relations Act covers millions of American workers in the public and private sectors — but not the 40,000 who work for Congress. The same is true for nine other Federal laws that define and protect employee rights.

Legislation to correct this injustice awaits final action by the Senate, which seems in no hurry. If members want to demonstrate that they do not hold themselves above the laws they write for everyone else, they should pass this bill before they adjourn.

To make the point, Representative John Boehner of Ohio once invited the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to inspect his office. They found more than a dozen violations. Anywhere else, OSHA could have ordered that they be corrected. Not on Capitol Hill.

Exemptions apply to 21,000 Senate and House staffers and almost 19,000 employees of the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office and other Congressional agencies. Laws from which they are excluded, wholly or partially, cover civil rights, family leave and age discrimination.

In some cases, Congress and all its agencies are exempted; in others, only one chamber. In all cases, Congress sets the rules, and sits as jury and final judge on employees' complaints. No other employer enjoys such absolute authority.

The drive to make Congress comply with its own laws began with Senator Charles Grassley, Republican of Iowa, several years ago. He and Senator Joseph Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, are co-sponsors of a compliance bill that the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee approved last week on a vote of 8 to 0. It is substantially identical to a bill the House has already approved.

Cost and the constitutional separation of executive and legislative powers are raised as the principal objections to these bills. Making Congress comply with worker-protection laws would be expensive, opponents say. Maybe so, just as it is expensive for businesses and state and local governments. Why should Congress not feel the same burden? As for the separation of powers, both bills create an independent Office of Compliance to do the regulating. Employees who are not satisfied with its rulings could appeal them in court.

The Senate majority leader, George Mitchell, has yet to schedule a floor vote on the compliance bill, and time is running out. If he does not put it on the calendar, Senators Lieberman and Grassley will try to attach it to other legislation as an amendment. Congress should be ashamed if legislation so fair, so benign and so long overdue cannot even be debated.

Editorial Notebook

A Gathering of Lawyers

The personalities and emotions in the O. J. Simpson case have drawn obsessive public attention and generated a fierce debate about justice and press coverage.

Quite apart from the emotions of the case and the huge audience it attracts, the accompanying legal jousting has provided an unusual opportunity for students of the law to observe the skills of the lawyers and to second-guess their strategies and tactics.

Half a dozen high-priced attorneys register on the side of O. J. Simpson, only two for the prosecution. The County of Los Angeles is playing David to the defendant's Goliath.

The defense and prosecution teams have their strengths and weaknesses, but so far most of the participants have been very good at what they do. Marcia Clark, the Deputy District Attorney who leads the prosecution, comes across as an industrious public servant, undaunted by the scale of her expensive opposition, prepared to yield nothing. Sometimes she seems to lack magnanimity, a useful attribute at pretrial hearings where "the People" must not appear to be hiding evidence to which the defense is entitled.

Ms. Clark began badly in the early weeks when, asked if anyone besides Mr. Simpson was accused of murdering Nicole Simpson and Ronald Goldman, she identified Mr. Simpson as "the sole murderer." It was a gratuitously prejudicial description of the pending charge. Her boss, District Attorney Gil Garcetti, was far worse, predicting on a network news show that he expected an insanity defense. No wonder defense attorney Robert Shapiro had his client say he was "Absolutely 100 percent not guilty" when a simple "not guilty" plea was legally sufficient.

The prosecutor made more legitimate use of the pretrial forum the other day when the time came for her response to defense dismissal motions. To the claim that no one person could have committed the horrible stab-bings unaided, she lifted a veil on the People's theory of the case, ostensibly to show that sufficient evidence existed for a trial. The revelation: the People intend to prove that Mr. Simpson's former wife was his sole target

The Skills on Display At the Simpson Trial

and that Mr. Goldman was killed when he showed up unexpectedly at Nicole Simpson's home. Cleverly executed, even if the message is odd: killing to rub out a witness is an especially "aggravating circumstance" in capital-punishment jurisprudence, yet the People do not seek the death penalty.

At the crowded defense table, Johnnie Cochran is the early standout. Gentle but direct, he charms testimony even from hostile police officers. Collectively the defense has managed to fight to exclude evidence without being tarred as the technicality specialists they are.

Judge Ito, who has so far been a match for the array of costly talent, has rejected motions to suppress evidence, but the defense scored anyway, winning the judge's finding that detectives, who had plenty of legal cause for a search warrant, had recklessly exaggerated — "at least" — their claims about human blood and suspicious activity on Mr. Simpson's part.

Along with intimations that one detective was racist, the defense is developing an attack on police credibility that could well thrive among jurors ready to believe the worst about the L.A.P.D. Both sides will search for those jurors, the prosecution to remove and the defense to retain them, using expensive skills, social science and intuition that would be invisible even if the jury selection were on camera, which it will not be.

Also hidden, though perhaps only slightly, will be the teamwork, or lack of it, among defense lawyers, Mr. Shapiro, Mr. Cochran, Alan Dershowitz, F. Lee Bailey and others accustomed to their own celebrity status. Someone will have to be field captain of a crew that has already shown some signs of friction. Their collective technical prowess is impressive and so costly that Mr. Simpson has sold stock to buy their talent. Mr. Simpson's defense budget, so uncommon to trials involving violent crime, sets much of the tone and requires the state to spend more for this extravaganza.

The result, months away, ought to turn on the evidence. Both sides have ample skill to exploit the jury's deepest feelings and to make the most of whatever evidence they have.

JOHN P. MCKENZIE

After Shaking Hands With the Devil in Haiti

To the Editor:

Pericles warned the Athenians in dealing with Sparta, "If you give in, you will be immediately confronted with some greater demand, since they will think you gave way on this point through fear." President Clinton faces the same prospect in Haiti.

Haiti's generals will orchestrate an escalating campaign of murders, torture and repression — all in an effort to teach the United States that its military role in their country is merely symbolic. Since they know that President Clinton believes himself duty-bound to honor an agreement, and since the agreement is hopelessly vague, they will strive to restore all their old prerogatives.

Nevertheless, it is still possible for the President to turn the tables.

He is indeed obligated to uphold the agreement, but what does it say? It is so indefinite that it does not even forbid Gen. Raoul Cédras from carrying out summary executions. On the other hand, it requires the Haitian military and police "to work in close cooperation with the United States military mission."

If another unprovoked attack on

civilians by the Haitian forces occurs, we should regard the agreement as voided through lack of cooperation, arrest Haiti's military chiefs, cancel their amnesty and carry out our occupation as planned. Either we give orders to General Cédras, or he will give them to us.

MICHAEL SHENEFELT

Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1994

The Go-Betweens

To the Editor:

"On the Brink of War, a Tense Battle of Wills" (front page, Sept. 20), which seeks to establish the chronology of Jimmy Carter's mission to Haiti, neglects to trace the mission's origin to the Caribbean-Latin American Foundation for Peace, a good-will group headed by the Rev. Dr. Robert Westcott and Theodore Eger, a former United States Navy lieutenant commander.

They got in touch with me because I knew Gen. Raoul Cédras, having had an interview with him presenting the other side of the controversy about his role as Haiti's military leader in The Washington Times last

March 18. I agreed to call the general and try to persuade him to receive former President Carter.

Now to your inaccuracies:

• You state that upon Mr. Carter's return from Africa and Russia, he found a letter from Haiti's Foreign Minister, Charles David, "asking him to serve as a mediator." The letter was not addressed to Mr. Carter but to Dr. Westcott and this writer. Dr. Westcott faxed it to Mr. Carter the day we received it, Sept. 8. I faxed a copy to Robert Pastor, Mr. Carter's aide, who would hand it to him Sept. 12. He was en route home.

• Mr. David did not ask Mr. Carter to mediate anything. He simply said that he was "transmitting a favorable response to the arrival in Haiti of a fact-finding mission composed notably of the former President of the United States, Mr. Jimmy Carter." Our proposal to send such a mission never hinted at mediation — that would have been self-defeating.

• Mr. Carter sent his phone number to General Cédras through intermediaries, you state. Actually, we took the initiative without consulting Mr. Carter. I gave his phone number to the general's wife, Yannick, with whom I had been in constant contact, and suggested that her husband call Mr. Carter. The general did.

• During that conversation General Cédras did not suggest "he wanted a deal." To the contrary, he reaffirmed his refusal to leave office, while Mr. Carter restated the United States demand that he do so. They were at loggerheads for the 25 minutes they spoke.

Dr. Westcott and I, fearing that our cause might now be lost, agreed that I should call Mrs. Cédras and urge that her husband phone Mr. Carter again and, with no further substantive discussion, issue a cordial personal invitation for him to come to Haiti. This would reinforce the Haitian Foreign Ministry letter agreeing to receive him. The rest, as they say, is history. DANIEL JAMES Silver Spring, Md., Sept. 22, 1994

What Carter Saw

To the Editor:

I was astounded by your interview with former President Carter (front page, Sept. 21), in which he speaks in such positive terms about Gen. Raoul Cédras, a man largely responsible for the murder, rape and abuse of thousands of innocent Haitians.

Equally astounding were his comments about Mrs. Cédras as "slim and very attractive" and his recollections of a meeting with the Ethiopian dictator Mengistu Haile Mariam, whose wife "is one of the most beautiful women I've ever seen."

What does the appearance of these women have to do with the issues?

One wonders what Mr. Carter would have done had he been active in peacekeeping in 1945. Would he have parachuted into Germany to talk Hitler out of committing suicide, and have him run Germany in tandem with the Allied forces? Would we have heard that Hitler's companion, Eva Braun, is an attractive blonde?

KAL WAGENHEIM

Maplewood, N.J., Sept. 21, 1994

The writer is editor and publisher of Caribbean Update, a newsletter.

Mouse That Roared?

To the Editor:

Re your Sept. 22 front-page reference to the Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide as the mouse that roared: What a crudely and cruelly conceived description you offer readers. It is hard to imagine an epigram so accurately conveying the level of condescension and racism that has guided American policy toward that most unfortunate island of Haiti and its popularly elected president. It is hard to imagine how one phrase could so neatly satirize the aspirations of an entire people and its leader and demean their demand to be treated with dignity and respect. ANNE POIRIER Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 22, 1994

Justice Shines on the Baseball Players

To the Editor:

When baseball's acting commissioner, Bud Selig, announced the end of the 1994 season, I was surprised at how many fans and even sportswriters blamed the players.

Unlike other professionals, baseball players have a limited number of productive years. By the time they hit 40, they are history.

A vicious line drive finished the careers of the pitchers Herb Score and Dizzy Dean when they were still very young. Pete Reiser was never the same after he crashed into the center-field wall at Ebbets Field.

We should also remember how the ballplayers were paid in the years before players union, free agency and arbitration. While other top show business performers were raking in millions, superstars like Babe Ruth, Joe DiMaggio and Ted Williams had to beg for a pay increase.

With players facing unemployment because of age and injury, the owners are asking them to risk their jobs and financial well-being by accepting a salary cap. When George Steinbrenner, owner of the Yankees, said he wanted his payroll down to \$45 million, wasn't he setting a salary cap? A ballplayer, like any other employee in any other industry, should be free to seek the salary he thinks he deserves.



The rebuttal to this argument is that the weak-market teams cannot afford to pay these players what they deserve and will lose them to another team. If so, for once Mr. Steinbrenner is right: these teams should close shop or move.

By striking, the players sacrifice huge amounts of money they will never recover so that the young players coming up from the minors will have a better opportunity. They should not be criticized for this, but applauded. ELLIOTT S. KANBAR New York, Sept. 19, 1994

Health Care Obstructionists Target Families

To the Editor:

Re your Sept. 11 and 18 letters on the California single-payer health-care ballot question:

Going back through generations, our family, like many others, mostly died of old age. Since 1967, however, my family has had three toddlers die from cardiomyopathy. Our remaining two children have had three heart transplants. Both are living productive lives. Yes, our "affordable" medical insurance has paid a lot for us and we are grateful.

But after our son's first transplant, he finished high school, was graduated from college and got a job. He was under his employer's pre-existing condition clause when he developed coronary artery disease, needing a second transplant.

Two years ago our 12-year-old daughter developed a gum condition as a side effect of antirejection drugs. Her gums were a constant source of infection. Our insurer fought payment of her laser gum surgery, calling it cosmetic.

Does our family need more stress from obstructionists in Congress and the medical insurance business? We need a universal plan that allows the choice of provider and allows that

provider to choose appropriate treatment. Pre-existing condition restrictions and maximum lifetime amounts paid must be abolished. Portability of coverage and a single form for all services is essential.

We have five children's birth certificates, three death certificates and boxes of medical statements going back to 1965 in our garage with our memorabilia. SUSAN S. CRAZE Redwood City, Calif., Sept. 20, 1994

Ease of Reading

To the Editor:

As I sit here with an unfilled prescription for reading glasses to assist my fortysomething-year-old eyes, your Sept. 18 note that font size and spacing will increase my ease of reading brought the thought that I may be able to hold The Times a few inches closer for a few more months. But then I wondered: Will column inches of advertising be reduced? Will I have more newsprint to trundle off to the recycling bin? Or will I find instead there's 11 percent less news? DAVID N. HINGSTON Plainsboro, N.J., Sept. 18, 1994

New Direct Student Loan Program Can't Live Up to Its Claims

To the Editor:

Your efforts to explain the burgeoning new Federal Direct Student Loan Program bureaucracy (news article, Sept. 19) appear to accept questionable representations by the Education Department.

You seem to accept the claim that the program will save taxpayers \$8.5 billion over five years. This figure, which may come from early political speeches by advocates, is found nowhere in official budget estimates.

As Congress enacted the program in 1993, the Congressional Budget Office estimated savings would be closer to \$2.1 billion over five years. Many in the higher education finance community are skeptical of even that level.

Your treatment of the income-contingent repayment option is much too casual. This option, which has been called into question by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the United States Student Association, among others, will lead to skyrocketing increases in interest payments over the life of the loan.

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. We regret that we cannot acknowledge or return unpublished letters. Those published may be shortened for space reasons.

To make matters worse, the Administration appears to have aimed this deceptively attractive option at such borrowers as the young woman you describe, who is fully aware of the level of her indebtedness and who has little idea of how that debt will be repaid.

Many observers believe the direct Government loan program will prove more expensive and less borrower-friendly than the Administration claims. The new program has yet to prove its success, as evidenced by the number of institutions declining to participate, in favor of a wait-and-see approach. JOE BELEW

President Consumer Bankers Association Arlington, Va., Sept. 21, 1994

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Reducing Default

To the Editor:

Your Sept. 19 news article on the Direct Student Loan Program stated: "When banks give out money, the checks are issued directly to the students, who then use the money for tuition, rent and other expenses."

This is inaccurate. When banks issue student loan checks, they are made co-payable to the student and the school, and are sent to the school. They must be endorsed by the school's financial aid office and the student before they can be cashed.

For new students, schools are required to hold checks until the students have completed 30 days of attendance. If the student drops out before, the checks must be returned.

Also, loans are disbursed in installments corresponding to the student's period of attendance.

These restrictions have contributed to the reduction in default rates. The rates you quote include data for schools that have closed. The 1993-94 rates will show a reduction.

When Congress enacted the loan program, it provided that the present system be preserved for a few years so that both programs can operate in tandem, at the end of which time we can judge which is more effective. PHILIP CROSKY Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1994

The writer is president of a computer technology vocational school.

Dawn Over Haiti

By Taylor Branch

Observers on all sides still recoil from the very idea that a partnership between Bill Clinton and Jean-Bertrand Aristide can or should succeed. This is hardly surprising. After all, many Americans instinctively shrink from military intervention anywhere, while just as many have grown contemptuous of government's ability to manage even small tasks here at home. A miracle from Washington? In Haiti?

Maybe. Bill Clinton did not risk his Presidency without anguish and deliberation, any more than President Aristide easily agreed to have his country invaded. By last spring, as it became clear that draconian economic sanctions would fail, the Clinton Administration took the first step: concentrating on Haiti. Hard examination produced commitment with the exiled Haitian government to specific steps aimed toward a medium-range goal, based on a series of judgments about political reality.

The goal is to create conditions favorable to constitutional democracy in Haiti, without the long-term presence of foreign troops. We must keep our eye on that goal, and maintain the perspective of "at least a week, if not a month."

So far, the mission confirms the assessment that well-trained troops can make this a police operation rather than a war. The safe landing of U.S. troops is far more important than charges of warmongering or waffling. All the furor over the agreement between the former President (Jimmy Carter) and the phony President (the Haitian figurehead Émile Jónassaint) is a small price to pay for the steady accumulation of unopposed military strength behind the Clinton-Aristide plan.

Tactical concessions to the Haitian

Taylor Branch is author of "Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-63." He has discussed Haiti with Presidents Clinton and Jean-Bertrand Aristide over the past two years.

strongman, Gen. Raoul Cédras, are being recovered by the continued application of measures already planned. The quiet disarming of the Haitian Army's few large guns, for instance, is more important than anything Mr. Carter may have said to General Cédras. The quiet itself is useful. With war fears calmed, American viewers learned for themselves from pictures of street beatings another premise of the commitment to Haiti: that the Haitian security forces, supported by thugs, are not capable of permitting free assembly or free speech, even for Parliament. To secure these essential conditions for constitutional democracy, they can and must be disarmed, controlled, replaced.

The conflict over amnesty begins another test. Predictions that General Cédras and his top commanders will leave Haiti rest on the judgment that they will demand amnesty for murder and other gutter crimes as well as political ones. Because the Americans and the Aristide Government are jointly resolved to oppose an overbroad amnesty, they see General Cédras eventually accepting the protection of exile.

More than likely, the delicate balance between justice and reconciliation will require international mediation. The Aristide Government and the Clinton Administration are exploring the creation of a U.N. truth commission to gather facts about human rights crimes over the past four years.

Until the restored Haitian Government establishes courts and security forces, it will be too weak to try such cases — or may choose not to, for reasons of national stability — and a truth commission could serve as a buffer of justice in the interim. Father Aristide could point to the tribunal as a source of hope for Haitian victims, underscoring his pleas against violent retribution. Both he and the U.S. Government expect that the shocking record would help neutralize the worst offenders not already in exile. Thus they hope to meet another goal of democracy: a reformed, reduced security force under civilian control.

When the multinational peacekeepers arrive, and sanctions are lifted, a

backlog of aid and trade will work to lift Haiti from destitution toward a free economy. Another under-appreciated reality, especially for those who see Father Aristide as Robespierre, is that U.N. relief agencies, the World Bank and other aid promoters of free-market development stand behind him and not the generals. His economists speak the language of capitalism, whereas the Haitian economy has been modeled on the rackets of Al Capone, or the Sheriff of Nottingham. Despoils have limited significant industry in Haiti to franchised monopolies, with market enterprise stamped out everywhere from farm produce to the concrete business. As a result, the average Haitian earns less than a dol-

Our intervention is working. Give it time.

lar a day, and spends nearly 20 cents of it just to buy water.

Father Aristide's stated goal is to raise Haiti from destitution to dignified poverty. Because of Haiti's small scale and abysmally low starting point, the U.S.-Haitian strategy is that the most basic gains in literacy, jobs, health and market reform will stabilize rather than threaten a new political order. Father Aristide pledges

that the tiny Haitian elite will suffer nothing worse than fair competition. No doubt they will howl if they lose special protections from the marketplace. Even American baseball owners do that.

For all its audacity, the Clinton-Aristide partnership is a limited one. The whole theory is that the United States can lead an international police action to remove a small but stubborn, despotic clique that has hijacked Haiti's first democratic election. Where others see Haiti as a protracted civil war, the Clinton Administration agrees with Aristide supporters that people with guns have oppressed people armed only with votes. If that proves wrong, and the struggle in Haiti degenerates into civil war, much of the gamble will be lost and foreign troops should leave. An American garrison would squash the very democracy we seek to foster.

With diminishing protection from peacekeepers, Haitians must determine whether democratic government will take root.

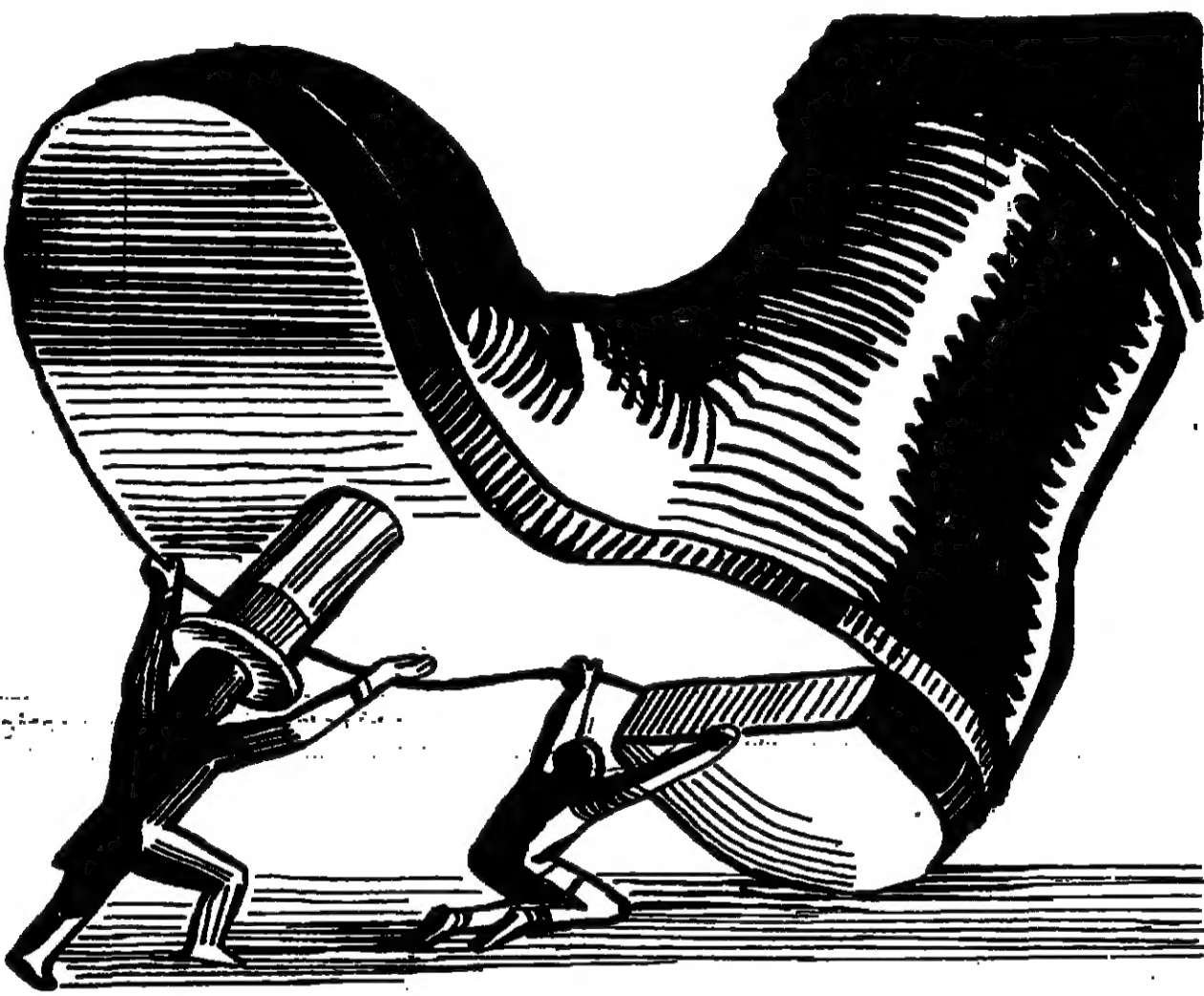
Father Aristide, for his part, understands that the U.S. commitment runs more to the new Haitian constitution and the faith of his voters than to the success of his regime. He has freely pledged to work toward next year's elections as a non-candidate, to fulfill his term, surrender office to a duly elected successor and retire peacefully in his own country — unlike the long string of despots

before him. Until then, he knows it will require all his statesmanship to restrain his followers and preach peace toward his enemies.

For the U.S., it will require just as much discipline to give up control in Haiti, whether its mission succeeds or fails. Power does not easily step back, especially when political blame is at issue. But that was the test of wisdom going in.

It is just possible that the combined will of Haiti, the United States and the world community can begin a democratic miracle in this hemisphere to stand alongside the recent wonders in Europe and South Africa. No country needs a birth of freedom more than Haiti, and unexpected success there might scrape off a few barnacles of American cynicism, too.

Even if Haitian democracy stumbles, however, the Clinton-Aristide gamble will prove worthwhile if it meets the standard of principle and reality, prudence and vision. Haitians may not wait another two centuries to invest hope in the ballot box, and Americans may decide that it was fitting that the first defining test of post-cold-war foreign policy occurred in a tiny, backward country. The Scriptures measure character by our treatment of the weak — "the least of these" — and the Prophets weighed the justice of governments by their regard for widows and orphans. A historic gamble in Haiti humbles our preference for drama in great world capitals, but it could be the stuff of leadership and high patriotism — for both nations.



David Suter

Escaping Justice

By Kenneth Roth

When the military junta has again promised to step down, Haiti's future depends far more on the terms of its departure. For the fourth time in nine years, brutal rulers have been offered retirement and possible exile instead of trial and punishment. Once more, the rationale is that justice for their

Amnesty for brutal leaders will only feed the violence.

crimes must be sacrificed to make way for reform. Jimmy Carter, who seems to have dropped human rights in favor of reconciliation at all costs, forcefully advocates this view, and the Clinton Administration seems increasingly drawn to it.

But a general amnesty for abuses committed by the military leaders would be a disaster for Haiti's democratic prospects. In Haiti, the lesson that there is no price to be paid for murder, rape, beating and torture has only invited further brutality.

Kenneth Roth is executive director of Human Rights Watch.

Moreover, frustrated to see their persecutors escape justice, in the past many Haitians have taken matters into their own hands with retaliatory killings, further undermining the rule of law. Breaking this cycle of impunity is the greatest challenge facing the Clinton Administration.

The deal that Mr. Carter struck called for a "general amnesty," but the scope of that amnesty is disputed. The military wants absolute for the 3,000 executions and many other abuses committed since the coup that overthrew the Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide in 1991. But in last year's Governors Island accord, Father Aristide promised amnesty for only political crimes, like participating in the coup, and not for common crimes like murder.

More than legal semantics is at stake. In 1986, when "President-for-Life" Jean-Claude Duvalier stepped down in exchange for a U.S. airlift to a gilded exile in the south of France, only two subordinates were prosecuted for the countless acts of brutality committed in his name.

Well aware of this precedent, Lieut. Gen. Henri Namphy, head of the junta that succeeded the Duvalier regime, embarked on a new round of violence against presidential candidates, popular leaders, election workers and parishioners.

A "reformist" coup in 1988 sent General Namphy packing to the Dominican Republic, but the failure to exact any price from his henchmen encouraged the new military leader, Lieut. Gen. Prosper Avril, to descend into his own increasingly vicious rule. The beating and killing of lawyers, politicians and popular leaders con-

tinued until 1990 when, under U.S. pressure, he accepted a comfortable exile in Miami.

This impunity has only emboldened Lieut. Gen. Raoul Cédras and his clique. Their coup against President Aristide unleashed an epidemic of violence that rivals the darkest moments of the Duvalier dictatorship. Now, Haiti's military leaders insist that their bloody reign end with an amnesty. But if amnesty includes forgiveness for human rights crimes, it will simply lay the groundwork for more atrocities tomorrow.

A backlash of popular violence is equally worrisome. While Haitians savor a brief victory over the armed thugs who abuse them, they may once again seek retribution in the streets as a poor substitute for the justice

they were denied in the courts. The fall of Jean-Claude Duvalier in 1986, the overthrow of General Namphy in 1988 and the defeat of a coup attempt against then President-elect Aristide in early 1991 each triggered a spasm of violence. In the worst case, hundreds were summarily slaughtered following Mr. Duvalier's downfall in what Haitians called "dechoukage" — the uprooting of the old order.

As Father Aristide prepares to return, it will take more than his polite insistence on "no to vengeance, no to retaliation" to avoid a new spasm of popular killings. After three terrifying years, Haitians have many reasons to long for revenge, for one more ghastly uprooting.

To end this deadly cycle, President Clinton must break with Jimmy Car-

ter's endless capacity for forgiveness and recognize that establishing accountability for human rights crimes is essential for building democracy and the rule of law. Pressing the Haitian Parliament for a quick amnesty, as the Clinton Administration proposes, is no solution because legislators cannot possibly deliberate freely as long as they fear violent retribution by the current military regime.

Instead, while building a judicial system capable of delivering fair trials, the Administration needs to resolve that amnesty not be extended to rapists, murderers and torturers. Only then is there a chance that the U.S.-led intervention will be more than a momentary respite in a succession of ruthless military regimes.

In America

BOB HERBERT

Wrong Answer on Human Rights

If the Public Broadcasting Service had the choice of televising a human rights series produced by a highly respected Emmy-award-winning team or a quiz show, which would it choose?

The events in Haiti give this question added significance. PBS was created in 1969 to provide an alternative to commercial television's mind-numbing, politically timid fare. In promotional material sent out this year as part of their 25th anniversary celebration, executives boasted that "PBS programs, created by public television stations, independent producers and foreign sources, set the standard for quality television: television that respects and nurtures the intelligence of the viewer."

That appears to be less and less the case. Not long ago PBS made a decision not to finance or support "Rights & Wrongs," Charlayne Hunter-Gault's weekly news magazine on human rights struggles

around the world. At the time I paid little attention. You take your chances in television. It's not an arena for the faint of heart.

Turned down by the network, "Rights & Wrongs" was produced on a shoestring by Danny Schechter and Rory O'Connor, who collaborated a few years ago on the acclaimed "South Africa, Now." They distributed "Rights & Wrongs" themselves to several PBS stations. The response was strong. Walter Goodman of The Times said, "You don't have to share the series' editorial positions... to welcome its attention to such subjects." The Nation said, "The show, unlike almost all other television news shows, makes you think; it enlightens rather than numbs you."

I still didn't pay much attention. Then PBS went public with a remarkable explanation for rejecting the show. Jennifer Lawson, the vice president for national programming, was widely quoted as saying that human

rights were "an insufficient organizing principle" for a PBS series.

It's the kind of comment that stops you cold. It is so ludicrous, you have to hear it at least one more time, just to be certain you heard correctly. Human rights are an insufficient or-

PBS goes the way of all networks.

ganizing principle for a PBS series. Cooking is fine as an organizing principle. And baseball, certainly. Barney is a wonderful organizing principle. But human rights, the bitter struggle for survival and dignity that is carried on endlessly in every society around the world? Nah!

Last week, on assignment for "The

MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour," Ms. Hunter-Gault was in Haiti, where the media spotlight on beatings by the police produced sudden, dramatic results. But it is rare for such abuses to be committed in front of an international assemblage of reporters and photographers. Tyrants are nocturnal animals, doing their dirtiest work under cover of darkness. Courageous members of the press try to bring the atrocities to light. That is the mission — the organizing principle — of "Rights & Wrongs."

Earlier this month Glenn Rifkin of The Times reported that PBS was about to unveil a glittering, Hollywood-style, prime-time quiz show. He wrote, "The half-hour program, replete with a smooth, wise-cracking host, an off-camera announcer, prizes, lavish sets, a studio audience and applause signs, will begin on Oct. 10 and run on Mondays at 8:30 P.M. for 22 weeks."

The 22 shows, financed by PBS and

the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, will cost \$1.5 million. This is just what we need — public television, at taxpayer expense, chasing the increasingly downmarket sensibilities of commercial TV. Can a PBS version of "Hard Copy" be far behind?

While the quiz show moves happily ahead with its \$1.5 million, "Rights & Wrongs" is fighting desperately to stay alive. Attempts to get corporate financing have proved futile. Corporate executives, according to Mr. Schechter, "are saying things like 'Look, this is a great idea, but it wouldn't be appropriate for us right now. We're doing business in China and it would create problems for our people in China if we were identified with a human rights show.'"

This is not a noble moment for PBS. After 25 years, the alternative to commercial TV's terminal triviality finds itself saying yes to a quiz show and no to news about human rights. That's not much of an alternative. □

Journal

FRANK RICH

Styne After Styne

Jule Styne composed the soundtrack to my stage-struck childhood. From the first musical I saw on Broadway ("Bells Are Ringing") to the most searing ("Gypsy"). So as an adult it was surreal to find him on the other end of the phone. Even more surreal was the subject of our conversation last March.

A school in Southampton, L.I., had just banned a student production of "Peter Pan," the 1954 musical in which Mary Martin, singing the most poignant of Styne melodies, once unfurled Never Land in a generation of young American hearts. Some adults of 1994 had now condemned another song in the show, "Ugg-a-Wugg," as insulting to Native Americans.

Styne, 88 years old and speaking in a sandpaper staccato redolent of the mob speak-easies of his tutelage, was a cockeyed optimist. He had survived years of dialysis and the recent fast flop of his last Broadway musical, "The Red Shoes." But he was genuinely upset that a song innocently written in childish doggerel could offend anyone. Baffled by his first and only encounter with the modern culture wars, he sadly con-

Jule's all-American voice.

cluded, "It's a new world."

Last week Styne died, but the old world that spawned him had vanished long before. Born three years after Richard Rodgers and seven years after George Gershwin, he was the last great American songwriter to hark from the era when great American songwriters seemed to give unified voice to an entire nation.

It was Styne's music, wedded to lyrics by Sammy Cahn, that wept with the yearnings of men and women separated by World War II: "I'll walk alone, because to tell you the truth I'll be lonely." And it was Styne and Cahn again who bottled the euphoria of the reunions after V-E Day: "Kiss me once, and kiss me twice, and kiss me once again, it's been a long, long time."

So deeply did Styne speak to a wide American audience that his songs, from "Guess I'll Hang My Tears Out to Dry" to "People," were crucial in establishing both of the two most pervasive pop voices of the last half-century: Frank Sinatra and Barbra Streisand. Styne's music also defined the Broadway musical in its final golden era: There's no sound more Broadway than trumpets trying to blow the roof off the theater in the overture to "Gypsy."

Yet this all-American songwriter was not, strictly speaking, American. He was born to Russian parents in London, and his first language was Cockney English flecked with Yiddish. Once his family immigrated to Chicago, myriad other cultures entered his mix. A piano prodigy, he performed Haydn with the Chicago Symphony at age 11, and was playing in a burlesque-house pit by 13. In bordellos and bands, he soaked up the black New Orleans music of the 20's and the jazz of colleagues like Bix Beiderbecke and Benny Goodman.

How did all these minority cultures meld into pop anthems like "Time After Time" that helped create the majority culture? The universality of Styne's music, like that of the other, mostly immigrant songwriters of his time, was not just a testament to artistic genius but a confirmation of the American faith in the ideal of the melting pot.

Styne's last hit was "Funny Girl," which opened at the Winter Garden 30 years ago. The Beatles had invaded the Ed Sullivan Theater across Broadway only weeks before, cementing the rock revolution that ended the grip of Styne's kind of music on the nation. But rock soon fractionalized, too. The melting-pot pop culture once in thrall to a single hit parade melted back down into its various constituencies, each speaking its own language. A single song, no matter who wrote it, was no more likely to bring everyone together than a President.

This was not necessarily bad news. The more diversity, the merrier the culture. But with this multiplicity of voices has come a bipartisan wave of intolerance. When the old cultural guard isn't mindlessly belittling Kurt Cobain, chances are a new cultural faction will be just as mindlessly trying to censor "Ugg-a-Wugg."

Southampton doesn't know what it's missing. When Styne died, I spent the afternoon listening to his old songs, starting with the show that captivated me and every other child in the country who watched it on TV 40 years ago. Though that time now seems as remote as Never Never Land, Jule Styne's music, singing of an America with its youthful dreams still intact, doesn't seem a day older than Peter Pan. □

THEATER

'Showboat': A Proud Flagship Finds Deeper Currents

By ETHAN MORDDEN

Is Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein 2d's "Show Boat" the great American musical?

It is certainly one of the great American musicals, if only because of its epic narrative of five couples whose lives intertwine over 40 years. "Show Boat" is not only unique but basic, rooting its action in the American heartland, from Natchez, Miss., up the nation's essential watercourse to Chicago. "Show Boat" has seniority too: It is by far the oldest of America's handful of insistently revived classics, as well as being the first "adult" musical, treating race relations and dysfunctional marriage. "Show Boat" is all-popular, mainly because of the amazingly rich score that seems to grow organically out of "Ol' Man River," surely the great American musical number, at once hymn, folk song and political act. "Show Boat" is panoramic, a backstage that plays as a family chronicle, a study in the curative powers of art, and a cultural history.

Finally, it is the musical that conclusively discredited one-size-fits-all characterization — operetta's wooden cavaliers and tomboy divas, musical comedy's Cinderella shopgirls. Kern and Hammerstein's characters, by now so familiar to American audiences that they are virtually our neighbors, remain one of a kind: impish Captain Andy, proprietor and spiritual mainstay of the Cotton Blossom; his turbulent wife, Parthy; their enchanting but quietly ambitious daughter, Magnolia; her hero, the gambler Gaylord Ravenal, surprisingly weak for a man who sings love duets; and, perhaps especially, Julie, leading lady on the Cotton Blossom in such melodramas as "Tempest and Sunshine," until her life takes its own melodramatic turn and she ends up, all hopes blasted, one bender away from being found dead in the gutter.

Even the show's detractors, who feel more overwhelmed than involved, have the feeling that it has never been topped. It wasn't hype that led the producer of the 1927 premiere, Florenz Ziegfeld, to bill the work as his "all-American musical comedy."

The public can consider "Show Boat" all over again on Oct. 2 (previews began on Sept. 22), when the director Harold Prince's version opens at the Gershwin Theater after a lengthy stay in Toronto, with John McMartin, Elaine Stritch, Rebecca Luker, Mark Jacoby, Lonette McKee, Gretha Boston and Michel Bell.

This "Show Boat" has been not only restaged but intricately rewritten (by Mr. Prince, collating various "Show Boat" scripts), mainly to amplify its critique of racism and to tighten the sprawling time scheme of its second act, which jumps from 1889 to 1927. Thus, the operatically brooding spiritual "Mis'ry's Comin' Aroun'," cut to a sliver during try-outs in 1927, has been reinstated in full, to be heard for the first time in New York; and a dialogue scene written for the 1936 film version has been interpolated to strengthen continuity.

Mr. Prince pulls race and time together in two entirely new numbers, dance-phantom "montages" that reinforce Hammerstein's libretto with the great and small events of American life. Posters herald the nickelodeon, the sinking of the Lusitania, the election of Warren G. Harding. Flashy automobiles barrel on stage, fashions change, black street dancers introduce the Charleston (which will later be co-opted by whites). Time flies and life happens. Even the story's principals are pulled in, as Magnolia and Ravenal are thrown out of their fancy hotel because Ravenal's luck has hit an evil streak.

Many of Mr. Prince's changes are minute: halving a line can twist its emphasis. Originally, "Show Boat" launched its exposition as Queenie, the showboat's cook — played in 1927 by the blackface specialist Tess Gardella, who was known as Aunt Jemima — waddled onto the wharf to be confronted by a villain snarling, "Where do you get that, nigger?" Till now, Queenie blithely answered, "You mean this scrumptious piece of jewelry?" Mr. Prince has Gretha Boston's Queenie stopped flat out by the word "nigger." Hurt but wary, she replies only, "You mean this?" refocusing the moment from one woman's delight in new-found finery to a people's resentment of oppression.

All this is no mere rejuvenation of an antique, but a response to what "Show Boat" means in theater history. When it was new, the work marked the resolution of two conflicts that had vexed American culture for some 50 years — conflicts that the director addresses. One was the battle between vaudeville fun and cogent storytelling for prominence as the nation's dominant form in musical theater; the other was the theater world's use of the stage as a socially liberalizing force despite resistance by reactionaries. The 1920's

saw a last stand between censors and innovators — not only Shaw, Ibsen and O'Neill but Mae West, who spent 10 days in jail as the author of "Sex" one year before "Show Boat" opened. The playwrights and managers (as producers were then called) who assaulted the status quo were perhaps only fighting for artistic freedom.

But it is scarcely a coincidence that America's theater people — in large part Irish, Jewish and black — were bound to use their talent to widen America's potential for social equality. "Show Boat" covers many issues as its Cotton Blossom plows through four decades of Americana. But surely its identifying moment is "Ol' Man River": a black man's plea for tolerance.

Interestingly, Edna Ferber's 1926 novel, from which Kern and Hammerstein drew their tale, is sharply observant but never critical of racism, like Mark Twain. The musical damns racism. Yet its authors were not bold so much as deft — maybe sly — in the way they blended the vaudeville fun into the saga. Other musicals of their day reveled in exuberant amusements — eccentric dancers, would-be song hits crowded into the action, comics traveling in and out of the plot with their signature shtick as passport. Kern and Hammerstein built these amusements into the story. The eccentric dancers are the show boat performers Frank and Ellie. The shove-in song hit is "Bill," which plays no part in the story but serves as a rehearsal number for a cabaret act. And the comic is Captain Andy, traditionally a role that has brought out the best in comics from Charles Winninger to Eddie Bracken.

Today, of course, the American musical has tamed its vaudeville spirit, and the theater in general deals freely with social issues. But Mr. Prince has redoubled these aspects of "Show Boat." His second act greatly expands the original's social survey. The very picture of New Year's Eve at the Trocadero nightclub is quietly arresting: riotous white patrons all but spitting at one another in their hilarity, while the low-key black orchestra maintains its dignity, despite having to wear risible party hats.

As for the vaudeville, this "Show Boat" is so story-propelled that even the choreography is either dramatic or functional, seldom decorative, a true break with tradition. The 1927 "Show Boat" was loaded with dancing for its own sake — to finish off a song, say, or to cover a scene change, conventions that reigned into the 1970's. But the contemporary musical largely mistrusts dance, for logical storytelling is absolute now, and dance lacks logic. So Mr. Prince's cast dances only when performing "on stage" or at a wedding celebration or in those high-tech montages — or, finally, in a jazzy rave-up on "Why Do I Love You?" that is not dramatically inevitable but which nonetheless serves the show, because, contemporary or not, "Show Boat" isn't supposed to be a cantata. We dance.

It is Mr. Prince's casting that most powerfully instructs the unity of the production. His Captain Andy and Parthy, John McMartin and Elaine Stritch, come off as central characters in roles that often seem not only subsidiary but stylized — those capering Andys, those one-joke Parthys, basing an entire evening on the haughty jut of their bustle.

For once, this couple shows us the nature of their bond: he runs the art and she runs the business. Something lovely comes forth from their union — their daughter, Magnolia — and that's theater: redemptive, creative, all-loving. Mr. McMartin, an actor rather than a Personality, stands apart from his predecessors in his strangely tender treatment of his volatile wife. We have always wondered what held them together. "She's a grouch but he's a card" is a vaudeville premise — it held no truth but it played well: marriage as the great American joke. On New Year's Eve in Chicago, an avid tart learns that Andy is married and backs off with "My mistake." "No, mine," rejoins Mr. McMartin, and he gets the laugh.

Why not? This is surefire material, from a Hammerstein cradled in the theater: his grandfather, Oscar I, was vaudeville's genius, and his sons made it a dynasty. So, comes the last laugh of the evening, when an aged Ravenal sees Andy scurrying to Parthy's call and asks him what she's got that still beckons him. Here's another laugh — Andy's huff and puff and finally admit, "She's got a mean disposition."

These two love each other: this is new in "Show Boat," especially in Parthy, whom Mr. Prince sees as overbearing but, within the limits of her narrow culture, sometimes almost well-intentioned. For the first time, perhaps, since Edna May Oliver in 1927, Parthy is not a comic figure, though Ms. Stritch gets her laughs in her trademark tuggish-pixie style. She is soft enough to appropriate "Why Do I Love You?," taking it down from a dashing ensemble number to Parthy's wistful solo to her newborn granddaughter, perhaps Mr. Prince's boldest innovation. Yet, minutes later, as the show's horizon expands and Magnolia and Ravenal set off for Chicago and city life, Parthy warmly embraces her daughter... then, fixing



Charles Winninger, lower left, and Howard Marsh and Norma Terris, on stage, in the 1927 production of "Show Boat."

her son-in-law with One of Her Looks, walks right past him, all business and no forgiveness.

Ms. Stritch has also been encouraged to explore the area between Parthy's gruff and sentimental sides, as in the famous Miscegenation Scene in Act I — the very center of "Show Boat," for it is here that the work's theatrical and social texts come into contest. Julie, unmasked as part black during a rehearsal, is virtually driven off the Cotton Blossom. Theater may be the national pastime, but bigotry is the national religion. Sorting out the case, the sheriff sizes up Parthy, saying, "You look like a respectable woman." The standard Parthy goes for the laugh, thundering "I am!" the way Lady Bracknell pronounces "A handbag?" Ms. Stritch's delivery shows us a bewildered Parthy unable to dominate the chaos of intolerance. She can scarcely get the words out.

Mr. Prince's view of Ravenal, too, is revisionist. As Ferber portrayed him, he is helplessly charming but also helpless next to Magnolia, whom Ferber sees as "eternal and unconquerable — like the river." Hammerstein, too, liked strong women, though his Magnolia is more ravishing than extraordinary. His Ravenal, however, is almost unsympathetic, bright and breezy when the cards are playing for him but unreliable when they balk. So he walks, abandoning his wife and child, only to reappear decades later, for an uneasy touching final curtain — not a happy moment, but, for once in this virtual upheaval of a narrative, a stable one.

Mr. Prince clearly wanted more from Ravenal. He beefs up Ravenal's courtship of Magnolia by including a song the authors wrote for the 1936 movie version, "I Have the Room Above," staging it in a facsimile of the number as filmed, as Ravenal fishes up a piece of Magnolia's drying laundry and pleads his case to this objective correlative of his love.

Mr. Prince wants a Ravenal of stronger character than we are used to. The typical Ravenal is an operetta baritone, the kind who hopes to break into "March of the Grenadiers" at any moment, but Mr. Prince sees Ravenal as a passionate man, who leaves his family not out of opportunism but out of shame. His farewell to his daughter, Kim, is too often sentimental, an opportunity to plug a love song. Mr. Prince sees it as crushing, the destruction of a family.

This reading pays off most strongly in Mr. Prince's "freeze frame" finale, when the stage is cleared of almost everyone except three generations of Hawkses — Andy and Parthy, Magnolia and Ravenal, and young Kim. Magnolia, who has only just re-encountered her husband, says, "Look, Gay, there's Kim." The father turns to stare at the daughter he last saw when she was 10, now an effervescent flapper perched upon a roadster — posed, in fact, in headless joy. As Ravenal looks on in wonder — can this lovely apparition derive from his sorrow? — the curtain falls.

It is notable that major "Show Boat" revivals routinely renovate the work, dropping or adding songs and whole scenes, as Mr. Prince has done. This would be unthinkable with such classics as "Brigadoon" or "West Side Story." But then "Show Boat" may be so basic to American culture that each era must create the "Show Boat" it needs.

Mr. Prince's is the third major Broadway overhauling. (This is not counting the three "Show Boat"

films — in 1929 with Joseph Schildkraut, Laura La Plante and Alma Rubens; in 1936, with Allan Jones, Irene Dunne and Helen Morgan, and in 1951, with Howard Keel, Kathryn Grayson and Ava Gardner — each of which made its own changes in the story.) Kern and Hammerstein themselves made the first revision, in 1946, smoothing out the drama, tamping down the freaky comedy and killing the many odd dance spots in favor of the stylized Big Ballet, like those of Agnes de Mille in "Oklahoma!" and "One Touch of Venus." This was the "Carousel" version of "Show Boat," from bizarre musical

comedy into earnest operetta, suitable for a nation that had just survived a world war.

It was this version, more or less, that saw "Show Boat" well into the 1980's, when it had begun to seem a little sleepy next to the flamboyant, tightly structured musicals of the day — "Hello, Dolly!," "Funny Girl," "Fiddler on the Roof," "Man of La Mancha," "Mame," "Cabaret." (And "Company" and "Follies" were just around the decade's corner.)

So, in 1983, came Broadway's third "Show Boat" reclamation, Houston Grand Opera's attempt to reinstate

the 1927 original, unfortunately cut down and manned by a skeleton crew. The intent was admirable, respecting the trend toward archeological fidelity in the revitalization of old art — but, as Hammerstein himself noted, this piece "was born big and wants to stay that way."

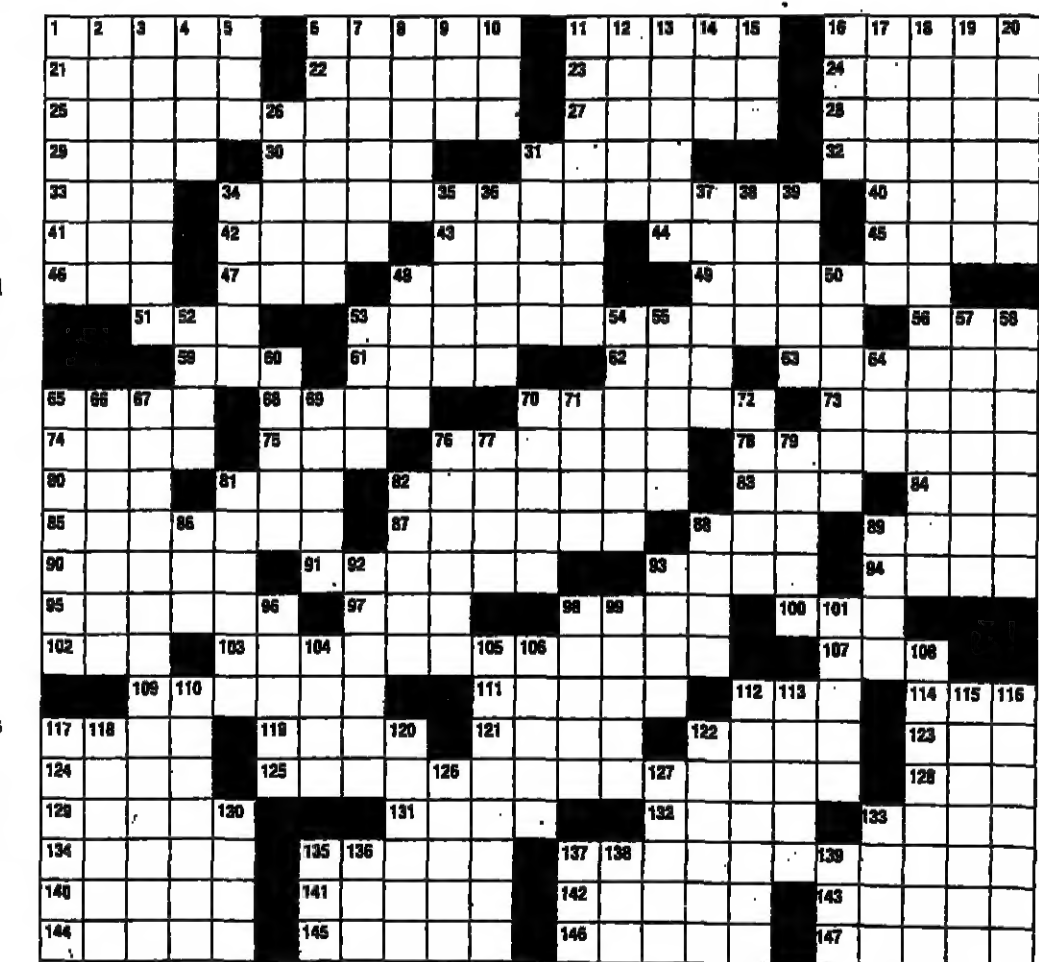
Mr. Prince's staging brings "Show Boat" back to size, with industrial-strength décor and a cast of 71. More important, he has brought the show up to era as something not unlike our contemporary entertainment — "Into the Woods," "Grand Hotel," "The Secret Garden," "Kiss of the Spider Woman": musical noir.

BEASTLY PUNS

By NANCY NICHOLSON JOLINE / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Corrupt
- 6 Dupe
- 11 Rope materials
- 16 Measures
- 21 Li'l one
- 22 San Antonio attraction
- 23 Profit
- 24 De Valera of Ireland
- 25 Creature not yet found?
- 27 Celebrated tightwad of old
- 28 Meander
- 29 Zurich's and Zug's locale
- 30 North Carolina college
- 31 K follower
- 32 "West Side Story" girl
- 33 Actress Thompson
- 34 Meat, fruit, honey?
- 40 Wall fixture
- 41 It may be dead
- 42 TV's Dame — Everage
- 43 Up-to-the-minute
- 44 Photo add-on
- 45 Guts an A
- 46 Escort
- 47 Sailors' interjections
- 48 De Brunnhoff's pachyderm
- 49 Spiritualist's device
- 51 Sequel title start
- 53 Cluck, crow, gobbie, peep?
- 56 Poop deck's place
- 59 Tool handle wood
- 61 Forfeit
- 62 Directional suffix
- 63 Fixed
- 65 Pharisees, e.g.
- 68 Not nearby
- 70 Rings
- 73 Some game pieces
- 74 Yups' opposites
- 75 Workman's wheels
- 76 Sardines players
- 78 Kind of call
- 80 Ear: Prefix
- 81 Crystallize
- 82 Misbehaving antelope?
- 83 Galena, e.g.
- 84 Scratch (out)
- 85 Auto summonses?
- 87 They hardly give a hoot
- 88 Defect
- 89 Still-life subject
- 90 — Gay (W.W. II plane)
- 91 Lamb products
- 93 Kind of bread
- 94 See 58-Down
- 95 "The — Class" (O'Toole film)
- 97 — on par
- 98 One-on-one sport
- 100 Easter precursor
- 102 Hot-tub locale
- 103 Uninvited swine?
- 107 Daily index, with "the"
- 109 Cleric, e.g.
- 111 Spreads
- 112 Oda — (Whoopi's role in "Ghost")
- 114 Hoo-ha
- 117 Nautical heading
- 119 Followers of
- 121 Jurist Robert
- 122 Piquancy
- 123 Stole
- 124 Cougar



- 125 Biting, chest-thumping, roaring?
- 128 Brother
- 129 Choreographer Moiseyev et al.
- 131 Track competition
- 132 Ship sailed by Tiphys
- 133 Rock 'n' roll pioneer
- 134 Former "Masterpiece Theatre" host
- 135 Keys in
- 137 Ranching that's growing by leaps and bounds?
- 140 Advantage
- 141 Hilly districts, to Brits
- 142 Saw
- 143 Al — (way to cook pasta)
- 144 Bank claims
- 145 More than big
- 146 Reach
- 147 Pundits
- 15 Vulpine
- 16 Fashion line
- 17 South Florida city
- 18 Cuddly farm animal?
- 19 "Every Breath You Take" group, with "the"
- 20 Dastards
- 26 Impoverished
- 31 — detector
- 34 The slightest amount, informally
- 35 Deli dishes
- 36 Marten
- 37 Adjust
- 38 Actress — Flynn Boyle
- 39 Some parties
- 48 Churl
- 50 Irritate
- 52 Toasted —
- 53 Spanish dessert
- 54 Political family of India
- 55 Flagrant
- 57 Spotted
- 58 Canopies for
- 60 First president of the Czech Republic
- 64 Distress
- 65 Sleep disturbers
- 68 Consumed
- 67 Brown ruminant?
- 69 Bogus
- 70 Bounds
- 71 Minimal change
- 72 Reconnoiter
- 76 Michener novel
- 77 Without forethought
- 79 It has many stops
- 81 Ricochet
- 82 "The Garden of Earthly Delights" artist
- 88 Clay today
- 88 Catalfalque
- 89 Zaragoza's river
- 92 Carrie, for one
- 93 Pierre's pois
- 96 "Peer Gynt" composer
- 98 Film critic Roger
- 99 Sprite of Irish folklore
- 101 "The Country Girl" playwright
- 104 Concerning
- 105 — oblige
- 106 Show smugness
- 108 Equivocating
- 110 Give heed
- 112 Simonon sleuth
- 113 Giant auto-maker supplier
- 115 He said "Everybody wants ta get into da act"
- 116 Sevilles, e.g.
- 117 Of a summit
- 118 "The Count" biographer
- 120 — Simon
- 122 Italian liqueur
- 126 Yorkshire city
- 127 Gem weight
- 130 Units for Sampras
- 133 Paralyzed
- 135 Sophia Loren's "Women"
- 136 London lout
- 137 Harridan
- 138 Juice drink
- 139 Driver's lic. and others

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DEMI PANDAS HACH HACH
EROS IGUANA ELLE OTO
FAREWELLVOLLEY WING
PROPEL ROAD GAVES
THE NATING OF THE RESURE
WHO ENS ARRET NEED
RESIN SPIRO GEAR SLY
AMINSTRAYEAT SLOE
PEST-EL GLOU CHINA
OULS FAREOFLYING
ANAMERICANGATED
PRIVATELYVIS OREL
RAINY BLUE OIA DASH
OLEC SCUD AUNTIEENNA
SEL LEOS DETSY UNIEL
YUMA OREOS MAR HAT
LOOKINGFORHABAGOOD
MARSE GRAM UTOPIA
ETTU TREHOSQUITASCOT
THOR LOTA DULLES GINE
SENT ORAR SETTLE ODAY

Ethan Mordden is the author of "Rodgers and Hammerstein" and "Broadway Babies: The People Who Made the American Musical."